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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

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No. 245

NEWS OF THE WEEK

War with Nicaragua Seems Much Nearer—Big Political Fight in England—Dr. Cook Called a Fakir—Lurton Named for U. S. Supreme Court.

WAR NEARER:—The trouble between this government and President Zelaya of Nicaragua is getting worse, and there are indications that severe action will be taken by the U. S. troops soon. Demands have been made on the floor of Congress that the U. S. capture Zelaya and try him for murder, and as he seems to be getting the best of the rebels in his own country, action will have to be taken soon if at all.

AFTER HOUSE OF LORDS:—The fight between the House of Commons and the House of Lords in England has become about as warm as possible, and the new election will really be decided not on the questions involved in the government finances, over which the fight came up, but on the question of whether or not the Lords, who get their places by birth, instead of by election, shall have anything to say about the finances of the government. The election of the new House of Commons is still some way off, but it now looks much as if the country would vote to destroy the House of Lords. The Liberals, who are fighting the Lords, are straining every effort, and have even promised Ireland the home rule for which she has been striving for centuries, in case they win the fight.

ACCUSE COOK:—There has recently been published the remarkable narrative of two men, made under oath, declaring that they were employed by Dr. Frederick A. Cook to fabricate astronomical and other observations for submission to the University of Copenhagen which is about to pass upon Dr. Cook's claim that he discovered the north pole. These men are Geo. H. Dunkle, an insurance broker of New York, and Captain August Wedel Looze, a sea captain of Brooklyn. For their labors they were to receive \$4,000 with an additional bonus upon the acceptance of the records by the University of Copenhagen.

WATER WAYS CONVENTION:—Pres. Taft stirred up much enthusiasm during the opening hours of the Sixth Convention of the National Rivers and Harbor Congress at Washington on last Wednesday by his strong endorsement of water way improvements. Hundreds of delegates from all parts of the country were present and gave the President a noisy greeting. Upon being presented to the assembly by Joseph E. Ransdell, president of the Congress, President Taft spoke at length upon the policy of water ways improvement and offered advice to the delegates upon the methods for attaining the ends they seek.

FOR SUPREME COURT:—Pres. Taft has named Judge Horace H. Lurton, of Tennessee, for member of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Lurton is now Judge of the Sixth Circuit Court of the U. S., having been appointed by Pres. Cleveland, and it was while sitting on that bench that Pres. Taft became acquainted with him. It is understood that the Senate will confirm the nomination.

SEVEN LIVES LOST:—Seven persons were killed, two more fatally injured and many others seriously hurt, by a fire which destroyed a tenement house in Cincinnati early Tuesday morning.

KING LEOPOLD DYING:—King Leopold of Belgium, the ruler who is responsible for the Congo atrocities is thought to be in a dying condition at his capitol. King Leopold who was thought to be convalescent suffered a relapse on Sunday and his condition is considered very grave. An official bulletin says, "The rheumatic pains have disappeared but the king is suffering from a disquieting affection of the abdomen." Supplementary information indicates that the affection is obstruction of the intestines. Two specialists who were called in to consult with the palace physician did not disguise from their aged patient the gravity of the situation although they do not regard it as desperate.

BATTLE SHIPS COLLIDE:—The battleships Georgia and Nebraska collided Thursday while engaged in tactical exercises off the Virginia Capes. Commander A. H. Davis was in charge of the Georgia, the Nebraska was commanded by Capt. John F. Newton. The Navy Department described the damage as slight and gave out no detailed information.

FREIGHTER SINKS:—The Clarion, a freighter of the Anchor Line burned off the southeast shoal in Lake Erie on the night of Dec. 9. The first mate

ROLL UP SLEEVES

Congressmen Getting Ready for Fights—President's Message Has Little Effect—Members Working for Re-election—Waiting to Hear from Taft.

Washington, D. C.
December 11, 1909.
As is usually the case during the first weeks of a session of Congress, most of the work is being done, not in the great halls where the two houses sit, but in the committee rooms, the lobbies, and even at the hotels, in fact wherever Congressmen meet and loaf. There the plans for the session are being talked over, and there the news of the day is to be sought. And, incidentally, a great deal of the most important work is being done in the Speaker's room, where Cannon and his satraps meet, and where they decide along what lines they will fight and on what lines the demands of the people have become too strong to be longer resisted.

So far, the President's message has still formed the basis of discussion. It is only fair to say that there has been a general disappointment with the message. It is good, and all the things it advocates are pretty generally recognized as being good, but that is not enough. In almost all respects the message deals with what are known as administrative reforms, and while these things are very important they do not possess the popular interest that the moral, social and economic reforms which have been stirring the country for the last ten years do. On these latter questions the message is silent, and it is on those that the real fights of the session will come. The "Progressives" are sorry that Taft has not yet seen his way clear to take up the fight along these lines—the "Reactionaries" want to know just where Taft will stand when it comes to a showdown. Both sides are waiting.

There is one point in the message, however, which has been received as a call to battle. That is the recommendation for Postal Savings Banks. Cannon and Aldrich are again "em." The insurgents are for "em, and as the lines of battle are drawn it is plain that Cannon et al. will not be able on this point to muster anything like the strength that they had on the tariff. It is not yet sure just who will come out ahead, but it is significant that the opponents of the measure are not making an open fight against it—they are simply working for delay. This would make it seem that they believe the majority will vote against them on the show-down.

The "insurgents" have strengthened themselves a good deal by their determination to stand squarely by the president on this proposition. They have Cannon on the run, and in this case have the strength of party regularity behind them. It is but the first move in the fight which they plan to put up through the session, and there is a good deal of confidence here that long before the day of adjournment comes Cannon will be forced to announce that he will not be a candidate to succeed himself.

One other point on which the President's message gives a signal for a fight is on the matter of the tariff commission, created under the Aldrich Tariff law. It was the intention of the framers of the tariff law to make this commission so helpless that it would not accomplish the purpose for which Taft intended it. He wanted a body of experts who would determine the facts which would make possible a scientific tariff, according to the Republican platform—that is, he wanted some one to find out exactly what is the difference between the cost of producing any given article at home or abroad. The "standpatters" did not want any such thing. They prefer to have matters left as they have been, with a chance for the man with the inside influence to get more than his share of the benefits of the tariff. So they provided, or thought they did, that the commission which Taft insisted on their creating, should only have power to advise the President as to whether or not foreign nations are practicing undue discrimination against us. That would not hurt any grafter.

But Mr. Taft looked over the law and decided, and the Attorney-General backs him up in it, that the law is broad enough to allow him to set the commission at work finding out the facts he wants. He still claims that the new law is the best yet, but he believes that a much better one can be made when the facts are found out. So, rather than start an agitation which will call for a revision of the tariff under the old unscientific con-

ditions, he is going after the information which will make greater justice not only possible but certain. He therefore asks Congress for an appropriation which will enable the Commission to do this work.

THE PROTECTION OF WISDOM.

History tells us that in the old days before the coming of Christ the heathen had invented for themselves, not one god, but a lot of gods, one for each good or bad quality that they saw in themselves. One of their goddesses, for instance, was Athena, the goddess of Wisdom. She was supposed to take care of all the wise people, and to give wisdom to some people, and to see to it that there was not too much foolishness. But, of course, she was always being attacked by fools, and lazy people and the gods of foolishness and laziness and such like. But she was safe, because she had a great shield, such as warriors carried, and it was such a fine shield that none of their shots or arrows could get past it to hurt her. That shield was called the Palladium, and it is famous in history, because it was the best shield ever heard of.

Now the American people have a possession as precious as wisdom is and it is a possession that is always in danger of being attacked and, if it were possible, it would be destroyed. That possession is our liberty. And it is attacked by greed and selfishness and the ambition of bad politicians and the grasping of trusts, and every thing in our civilization.

And the American people have a Palladium, which is the best ever devised by men—it is called "Freedom of the press." The poor people have to defend themselves, but the newspaper, or the press, is their shield, for it is all the time turning aside the weapons of the evil by warning the people. And it works perfectly—so long as it does not get into the control of the wrong side. Then it lies, and it leaves the people more or less unprotected.

Every good citizen will read the newspaper and watch that he learns from it all the attacks that are being made on his liberty. And he will watch too, and see that it is a true paper he reads, and not one that has got into the hands of people who would have something to gain if part of his liberty could be taken away. And he will read his paper carefully and carefully choose what paper he will read. Are you doing this?

ditions, he is going after the information which will make greater justice not only possible but certain. He therefore asks Congress for an appropriation which will enable the Commission to do this work.

Will Congress give it? Not if Aldrich, Cannon & Co., can help it. They don't want any scientific revision. While some of the rest of the people are still cussing Taft for his friendliness with Aldrich and Cannon, those gentlemen realize that his move to find out the tariff facts is about the hardest blow he could deal them, and they are fighting it hard. Maybe when the fuss is over, the people will have found out the same thing. In this matter too, Taft, will be on the side of the insurgents, and so, again, those fighters are likely to get the best of it.

But, more important than anything else just now, is the fact that after all, the thing that is worrying Congress is not Taft, but re-election. The message is interesting, but very little will be done about it, and what is done will be with a view to re-election, and the Fall campaigns rather than because Taft wants it, or because it ought to be. Congress is in session for the purpose of doing all it can to re-elect itself, and all other considerations will have to take a back seat. It will only be by a fight and the use of some larger weapon than he has yet employed that Taft can drag Congress into getting down to business for the sake of the country or can get any real attention for his policies. The question in the back ground is, will he do it? People are waiting for his corporation message to see.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Christmas is coming—and may it be a merry one for everybody.

Our issue of this week shows the usual slaking of news which always comes about this time of year. We have made up for it by increasing our other features. We have this week a splendid page of Christmas stuff, which will make good reading for everybody. Don't miss it.

Also, we have this week a page advertising Berea College. This matter is being printed through Eastern Kentucky and is as important as any educational material ever published. Every young person who wants to make the most of himself, and every parent who is trying to give his children the best possible chance ought to read this thru carefully.

Our Washington letter is important this week, too. The coming session is to be one of tremendous importance, and it is only by following the workings from the beginning that a full understanding of matters of vital importance to our country can be understood.

Next week—The Christmas issue. Watch for it.

Irish Industry Growing.

Bacon curing factories are increasing in number in Ireland. The Roscrea factory is worked on the co-operative basis and has 3,800 shareholders, mostly of the small farmer class. It is making a fair profit.

TWO HOMES BURNED

As usual the cold snap last week brought its fires, and Berea suffered from two of them. The first came Friday night, and destroyed the house in Boone Street, owned by Mrs. Sinda Baker and occupied by Mr. Johnson. The family escaped with nothing but their night clothes, except one boy, who had gone to bed dressed because of some punishment for a childish fault. He had all his clothes when the fire drove him out.

The second fire was on Saturday evening in the house owned by the College opposite the farm barns, and occupied by Mr. Charles Robinson. No one but children were in the house at the time, and it is not known how the fire started. When Mr. Robinson reached the place his first care was for the children, and by the time he had satisfied himself that they were safe, it was too late to save any goods. Only hard work, led as usual by Will Tatum and Mr. Hudson saved the house next door, occupied by Dave Williams.

There is a superstition that fires and other similar accidents always go in threes, and a good many people in town will be less nervous when there has been another alarm, or at least when time enough has passed to break the hoo-doo.

DON'T GOSSIP

A Jewish woman once repeated a piece of gossip about a neighbor. It flew from mouth to mouth, and soon all the town knew the story, which caused the person affected a great deal of unhappiness.

One day the woman discovered that the tale she had told was not true, and in the greatest sorrow she went to the rabbi to ask in what way she could make atonement for, and repair, the wrong she had committed.

The rabbi heard what the woman had to say, and he told her to go to the market, have a fowl killed, pluck it on the way home, and drop the feathers one by one as she went along.

The woman was surprised at this curious means of atonement, but she did as the rabbi instructed, and on the following day came to him again to report that she had carried out his behest.

"Now," said the rabbi, "go and collect all the feathers and bring them to me."

The woman went along the road she had traversed on the previous day, but she found that the wind had blown the feathers away, and after an all-day's search, she was only able to bring back two or three.

"You see," the good rabbi said to her gently, "it was easy to drop the feathers, but it is an almost impossible task to bring them back again. So it is with gossip and slander. It is easy to spread false reports about thy neighbor, but it is impossible to make good the wrong thus committed. Go thy ways and avoid gossip."—Ex.

Italian Proverb.

One door never shuts but another opens.

Better Than A Government Bond

A Savings Account in this Bank pays more than a Government Bond and is just as safe. It will earn 4 per cent interest (compounded semi-annually) and your money is in a bank that has demonstrated itself to be as solid as a rock. Come in and start a Savings Account Now, and watch it grow.

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

ESTABLISHED 1901

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MESSIAH CONCERT COMING

The privilege of again hearing Handel's greatest Oratorio, the Messiah, will be given to the citizens and students of Berea on Tuesday evening, Dec. 21 at 7:30.

The Oratorio will be rendered under the auspices of the Harmonia Society and the direction of Mr. Ralph Rigby.

The solos will be rendered by four of the leading soloists of the Chicago church choir, and members of the Apollo Club one of the most noted musical societies of America.

The rendering of this Oratorio has come to be a much prized feature of the Christmas season. In maintaining a festival of such high order the Musical Department of the College merits the appreciation and the cordial support, as well, of the whole student body and the citizens. It is peculiarly fitting that a college community should become a center for music that is not only entertaining but educational.

Choral festivals, such as that to be given on next Tuesday are coming to be a feature of American life as they have long been of English and German life. In chorals, the Messiah has always been a favorite. It was first given in Dublin, Ireland in 1741, for the benefit of charity and a few years later was rendered before the King of England at London. When the Hallelujah chorus was sung the King and the whole audience rose to their feet giving rise to a custom which yet is observed.

The expense of such an entertainment are considerable, but they can be easily met if the audience is large. The prices, 15 cents for general admission and 10 cents extra for reserved seats, have been purposely placed low that a large number may avail themselves of the opportunity.

Let this musical festival be the event of the Christmas season for every student and citizen of Berea.

LECTURE BY GEO. WENDLING

The last number of the Fall Lyceum course will be given Thursday night when Geo. R. Wendling, the famous orator, will deliver his great speech—"Saul of Tarsus." Those who have heard this address declare it one of the best now being offered to the American public, and no one should miss the opportunity thus offered to Bereans.

Y. M. C. A. SOCIAL

The Y. M. C. A. boys departed from their usual custom last Saturday night and had a social gathering all for themselves, without inviting in the other students. About fifty men were present at the meeting, which was in the Parish House and lasted from seven to nine. There were good stories and jokes told by a number of those present, and music specially prepared for the occasion, after which refreshments were served. The gathering broke up after a round of the good old hymns and the more modern gospel songs.

Why He Looked Harassed.

The kind lady had just handed the hungry hobo a sandwich and a hunk of pie. "Poor man!" she said sympathetically. "Are you married?" "No'm," answered the h. b., "I got dis hunted look from bein' chased from place t' place by der police."

IN OUR OWN STATE

Governor To Ask for County Unit Law—Seven Miners Killed—Louisville Kidnapping Mystery—Bookmakers Lose Before Court of Appeals.

NO TRACE:—The whereabouts of eight year old Alma Kellner who disappeared from her home in Louisville on the morning of Dec. 8th is still a mystery. Story after story has been run down by the police and each day is filled with visitors bearing clues, but nothing has been found to indicate her whereabouts. F. N. Kellner, father of the girl said today that he believed that his daughter was looking at toys in the shop windows on Walnut Street when she was kidnapped.

PLEAD GUILTY:—Wm. Still, Joe Plyman and Tom Goosey, three of the moonshiners arrested in Estill County recently were taken to Catlettsburg at their own request, as they wish to plead guilty so as to serve their sentence and return home in time to put in a crop. These men were held to the Feb. term at Richmond but by special commission they are to be tried at Catlettsburg Friday.

BOOKMAKERS LOSE:—On December 10th the Kentucky Court of Appeals in a decision by Judge O'Rear upheld the State Racing Commission in its ruling against Bookmakers on Kentucky tracks. This decision reverses Judge Harlessen of the Kenton Circuit Court and finally puts the bookies off the Kentucky tracks.

TO HARNESS RIVER:—The Madison Electric Power Co., composed of Richmond capitalists is planning to construct an immense dam across Dix river at Camp Dick Robinson to furnish electric power for several central Kentucky towns. It is estimated that it will require \$1,000,000 and about one year time to complete the undertaking.

HORRIBLE DEATH:—Eight year old Willie Anderson of Pike County was thrown by his horse, his foot catching in the stirrup. He was dragged a considerable distance, his head being beaten off his shoulders by rocks along the way.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE:—Governor Willson is preparing the message which he will send to the Legislature when it meets in January. It is understood that, in addition to the recommendations for a revision of the tax laws, and for a fair re-districting and election law, he will fulfill the pledges of the Republican party by again asking for a County Unit law, and thus put the responsibility clearly on the Democrats.

KENTUCKY MINERS KILLED:—By an explosion in a mine near Henderson, Ky., Saturday, seven were entombed in the lower workings of the mine. In spite of heroic efforts it has been impossible to reach them, and no hope is now held out that they can ever be found alive.

AFTER COUNTY UNIT:—The Anti-Saloon League of the state has announced that no attempt will be made at the coming session of the Legislature to press the adoption of a statewide prohibition amendment, and the League will content itself with putting all its strength behind the movement for the adoption of a County Unit Bill.

WHISPERING SMITH

by FRANK H. SPEARMAN

ILLUSTRATIONS
BY ANDRE BOWLES

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SYNOPSIS.

Murray Sinclair and his gang of wreckers were called out to clear the railroad tracks at Smoky Creek. McCloud, a young road superintendent, caught Sinclair and his men in the act of looting the wrecked train. Sinclair pleaded innocence, declaring it only amounted to a small sum—a treat for the men. McCloud discharged the whole outfit and ordered the wreckers burned. McCloud became acquainted with Dickie Dunning, a girl of the west, who came to look at the wreck. "Whispering" Gordon Smith told President Bucks of the railroad, of McCloud's brave fight against a gang of crazed miners and that was the reason for the superintendent's appointment to his office. McCloud arranged board at the boarding house of Mrs. Sinclair, the ex-foreman's deserted wife. Dickie Dunning was the daughter of the late Richard Dunning, who had died of a broken heart shortly after his wife's demise, which occurred after one year of married life. Smoky Creek bridge was mysteriously burned. President Bucks notified Smith that he had work ahead. A stock train was wrecked by an open switch. Later a passenger train was held up and the express car robbed. Two men of a posse pursuing the bandits were killed. "Whispering" Smith approached Sinclair. He tried to buy him off, but failed. He warned McCloud that his life was in danger. McCloud was carried forcibly into Lance Dunning's presence. Dunning refused the railroad a right-of-way, he had already signed for. Dickie interfered to prevent a shooting affray. Dickie met McCloud on a lonely trail to warn him his life was in danger. On his way home a shot passed through his hat. A sudden rise of the Crawling Stone river created consternation. Dickie and Marion appealed to McCloud for help. Whispering Smith joined the group. McCloud took his men to fight the river. Lance Dunning welcomed them cordially. McCloud succeeded in halting the flood. Dickie and Marion visited Sinclair at his ranch. He tried to persuade his deserted wife to return to him. She refused. He accused Whispering Smith of having stolen her love from him. A train was held up and robbed. The bandits escaped. Smith and McCloud started in pursuit. At Baggs ranch Du Sang killed old Baggs. Whispering Smith befriended his ten-year-old son. They came to Williams Cache. Smith was certain the bandits were there. He impounded Rebstock, "king of the cache," to give up Du Sang. Rebstock refused. Smith declared he would clean out the whole gang, including Rebstock. Smith came upon the bandits. Du Sang smothered them. Sinclair handed her routed them all. He set in pursuit of one, the other two being hopelessly wounded. Du Sang was killed. Dickie progressed favorably. Smith returned to Medicine Bend. He expressed the belief that Dickie and McCloud had become engaged. Marion again refused to live with Sinclair. Smith reported to President Bucks. In attempting to serve a warrant on Sinclair, Sheriff Bangs was killed. The duty was then assigned to Smith. Smith prepared to pursue Sinclair.

CHAPTER XXXIII.—Continued.

"Oh, I do not know! I am afraid he will not."

"I do not think I have ever hesitated before at any call of this kind; nor at what such a call will probably sometime mean; but this man I have known since we were boys."

"If I had never seen him!"

"That brings up another point that has been worrying me all day. I could not help knowing what you have had to go through in this country. It is a tough country for any woman. Your people and mine were always close together and I have felt bound to do what I could to—"

"Don't be afraid to say it—make my path easier."

"Something like that, though there's been little real doing. What this situation in which Sinclair is now placed may still mean to you I do not know, but I would not add a straw to the weight of your troubles. I came to-night to ask a plain question. If he doesn't leave the country I have got to meet him. You know what, in all human probability, that will mean. From such a meeting only one of us can come back. Which shall it be?"

"I'm afraid I don't understand you—do you ask me this question? How can I know which it shall be? What is it you mean?"

"I mean I will not take his life in a fight—if it comes to that—if you would rather he should come back."

A sob almost refused an answer to him. "How can you ask me so terrible a question?"

"It is a question that means a good deal to me, of course, and I don't know just what it means to you; that is the point I am up against. I may have no choice in the matter, but I must decide what to try to do if I have one. Am I to remember first that he is your husband?"

There was a silence. "What shall I say—what can I say? God help me, how am I to answer a question like that?"

"How am I to answer it?"

Her voice was low and pitiful when her answer came: "You must do your duty."

"What is my duty, then? To serve the paper that has been given to me, I know—but not necessarily to defend my life at the price of his. The play of a chance lies in deciding that; I can keep the chance or give it away; that is for you to say. Or take the question of duty again. You are alone and your friends are few. Haven't I any duty toward you, perhaps? I don't know a woman's heart. I used to think I did, but I don't. My duty to this company that I work for is only the duty of a servant. If I go, another takes my place; it means nothing except taking one name off the payroll and putting another on. Whatever he may have done, this man is your husband; if his death would cause you a pang, it shall not be laid at my door. We ought to un-

derstand each other on that point fairly before I start to-night."

"Can you ask me whether you ought not to take every means to defend your own life? or whether any consideration ought to come before that? I think not. I should be a wicked woman if I were to wish evil to him, wretched as he has made me. I am a wretched woman, whichever way I turn. But I should be less than human if I could say that to me your death would not be a cruel, cruel blow."

There was a moment of silence. "Dickie understood you to say that you were in doubt as to whether you ought to go away with him when he asked you to go. That is why I was unsettled in my mind."

"The only reason why I doubted was that I thought by going I might save better lives than mine. I could willingly give up my life to do that. But to stain it by going back to such a man—God help me!"

"I think I understand. If the unfortunate should happen before I come back I hope only this: That you will not hate me because I am the man on whom the responsibility has fallen. I haven't sought it. And if I should not come back at all, it is only—good-by."

He saw her clasp her hands convulsively. "I will not say it! I will pray on my knees that you do come back."

"Good-night, Marion. Some one is at the cottage door."

"It is probably Mr. McCloud and Dickie. I will let them in."

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Wickwire.

McCloud and Dickie met them at the porch door. Marion, unnerved, went directly to her room. Whispering Smith stopped to speak to Dickie and McCloud interposed. "Bob Scott telephoned the office just now he had a man from Oroville who wanted to see you right away, Gordon," said he. "I told him to send him over here. It is Wickwire."

"Wickwire," repeated Whispering Smith. "Wickwire has no business here that I know of; no doubt it is something I ought to know of. And, by the way, you ought to see this man."

"If McCloud tells the story right, Wickwire is a sort of protégé of yours, Miss Dickie, though neither of you seems to have known it. He is the tramp cowboy who was smashed up in the wreck at Smoky Creek. He is not a bad man, but whisky, you know, beats some decent men." A footstep fell on the porch. "There he comes now, I reckon. Shall I let him in a minute?"

"Oh, I should like to see him! He has been at the ranch at different times, you know."

Smith opened the door and stepping out on the porch talked with the newcomer. In a moment he brought him in. Dickie sat down on the sofa, and McCloud stood in the doorway of the dining room, and Whispering Smith laid one arm on the table as he sat down beside it with his face above the dark shade of the lamp. Before him stood Wickwire. The half-light threw him up tall and dark, but it showed the heavy shock of black hair falling over his forehead, and the broad, thin face of a mountain man.

"He has just been telling me that Seagruie is loose," Whispering Smith explained, pleasantly. "Who turned the trick, Wickwire?"

"Sheriff Coon and a deputy jailer started with Seagruie for Medicine Bend this morning. Coming through Horse Eye canyon, Murray Sinclair and Barney Rebstock got a clean drop on them, took Seagruie, and they all rode off together. They didn't make any bones about it, either. Their gang has got lots of friends over there, you know. They rode into Atlantic City and stayed over an hour. Coon tracked them there and got up a posse of six men. The three were standing in front of the bank when the sheriff rode into town. Sinclair and Seagruie got on their horses and started off. Rebstock went back to get another drink. When he came out of the saloon he gave the posse a gun-fight all by himself, and wounded two men and made his get-away."

Whispering Smith shook his head, and his hand fell on the table with a tired laugh. "Barney Rebstock," he murmured, "of all men! Coward, skate, filler-in! Barney Rebstock—stale-beer man, sneak, barnyard thief! Hit two men!" He turned to McCloud. "What kind of a wizard is Murray Sinclair? What sort of red-blood toxin does he throw into his gang to draw out a spirit like that? Murray Sinclair belongs to the race of empire-builders. By heavens, it is pitiful a man like that should be out of a job! England, McCloud, needs him. And here he is holding up trains on the mountain division!"

"They are all up at Oroville with the Williams Cache gang, celebrating," continued Wickwire.

Whispering Smith looked at the cowboy. "Wickwire, you made a good ride and I thank you. You are all right. This is the young lady and



"You Must Do Your Duty!"

this is the man who had you sent to the hospital from Smoky Creek," he added, rising. "You can thank them for picking you up. When you leave here tell Bob Scott to meet me at the Wickwire with the horses at 11 o'clock, will you?" He turned to Dickie in a gentle aside. "I am riding north to-night—I wish you were going part way."

Dickie looked at him intently. "You are worried over something," she murmured; "I can see it in your face."

"Nothing more than usual. I thrive, you know, on trouble—and I'm sorry to say good-night so early, but I have a long ride ahead." He stepped quietly past McCloud and out of the door.

Wickwire was thanking Dickie when unwillingly she let Whispering Smith's hand slip out of her own. "I shore wouldn't have been here to-night if you two hadn't picked me up," laughed Wickwire, speaking softly to Dickie when she turned to him. "I've known my friends a long time, but I reckon they all didn't know me."

"I've known you longer than I think," returned Dickie with a smile. "I've seen you at the ranchhouse. But now that we really do know each other, please remember you are always sure of a home at the ranch—whenever you want one, Mr. Wickwire, and just as long as you want one. We never forget our friends on the Crawling Stone."

"If I may make so bold, I thank you kindly. And if you all will let me run away now, I want to catch Mr. Whispering Smith for just one minute."

Wickwire overtook Smith in Fort street. "Talk quick, Wickwire," he said; "I'm in a hurry. What do you want?"

"Partner, I've always played fair with you."

"So far as I know, Wickwire, yes. Why?"

"I've got a favor to ask."

"What is it—money?"

"No, partner, not money this time. You've always been more than liberal with me. But so far I've had to keep under cover; you asked me to. I want to ask the privilege now of coming out into the open. The jig is up so far as watching anybody goes."

"Yes."

"There's nobody to watch any more—they're all to chase, I reckon, now. The open is my kind of a fight, anyway. I want to ride out this man-hunt with you."

"How is your arm?"

"My arm is all right, and there ought to be a place for me in the chase now that Ed Banks is out of it. I want to cut loose up on the range, anyhow; if I'm a man I want to know it, and if I ain't I want to know it. I want to ride with you after Seagruie and Sinclair and Barney Rebstock."

Whispering Smith spoke coldly: "You mean, Wickwire, you want to get killed."

"Why, partner, if it's coming to me, I don't mind—yes."

"What's the use, Wickwire?"

"If I'm a man I want to know it; if I ain't, it's time my friends knowed it. Anyhow, I'm man enough to work out with some of that gang. Most of them have put it over me one time or another, Sinclair pasted me like a blackbird only the other day. They all say I'm nothing but a damned tramp. You say I have done you service—give me a show."

Whispering Smith stopped a minute

in the shadow of a tree and looked keenly at him. "I'm too busy to-night to say much, Wickwire," he said, after a moment. "You go over to the barn and report to Bob Scott. If you want to take the chances, it is up to you; and if Bob Scott is agreeable, I'll use you where I can—that's all I can promise. You will probably have more than one chance to get killed."

CHAPTER XXXV.

Among the Coyotes.

Oroville once marked farthest north for the Peace river gold camps, but with mining long ago abandoned it now marks furthest south for a rustlers' camp, being a favorite resort for the people of the Williams Cache country. Oroville boasts that it has never surrendered and that it has never been cleaned out. It has moved, and been moved, up stream and down, and from bank to bank; it has been burned out and blown away and lived on wheels; but it has never suffered the loss of its identity.

Whispering Smith, well dusted with alkali, rode up to the Johnson ranch, eight miles southwest of Oroville, in the afternoon of the day after he left Medicine Bend. The ranch lies in a valley watered by the Rainbow, and makes a pretty little oasis of green in a limitless waste of sagebrush. Gene and Bob Johnson were cutting alfalfa when Whispering Smith rode into the field, and, stopping the mowers, the three men talked while the seven horses nibbled the clover.

"I may need a little help, Gene, to get him out of town," remarked Smith, after he had told his story; "that is, if there are too many Cache men there for me."

Bob Johnson was stripping a stalk of alfalfa in his fingers. "Them fellows are pretty sore."

"That comes of half doing a job, Bob. I was in too much of a hurry with the round-up. They haven't had dose enough yet," returned Whispering Smith. "If you and Gene will join me sometime when I have a week to spare, we will go in there, clean up the gang and burn the hair off the roots of the chapparal—what? I've hinted to Rebstock he could get ready for something like that."

"Tell us about that fight, Gordon."

"I will if you will give me something to eat and have this horse taken care of. Then, Bob, I want you to ride into Oroville and reconnoiter. This is mail day and I understand some of the boys are buying postage stamps to put on my coffin."

They went to the house, where Whispering Smith talked as he ate. Bob took a horse and rode away, and Gene, with his guest, went back to the alfalfa, where Smith took Bob's place on the mower. When they saw Bob riding up the valley, Whispering Smith, bringing in the machine, mounted his horse.

"Your man is there all right," said Bob, as he approached. "He and John Rebstock were in the Blackbird saloon. Seagruie isn't there, but Barney Rebstock and a lot of others are. I talked a few minutes with John and Murray. Sinclair didn't say much; only that the railroad gang was trying to run him out of the country, and he wanted to meet a few of them before he went. I just imagined he held up a little before me; maybe not. There's a dozen Williams Cache men in town."

"But those fellows are not really



dangerous, Bob, though they may be troublesome," observed Smith, reflectively.

"Well, what's your plan?" blurted Gene Johnson.

"I haven't any, Gene," returned Smith, with perfect simplicity. "My only plan is to ride into town and serve my papers, if I can. I've got a deputyship—and that I'm going to do right away. If you, Bob, or both of you, will happen in about 30 minutes later you'll get the news and perhaps see the fun. Much obliged for your feed, Gene; come down to Medicine Bend any time and I'll fill you up. I want you both for the elk hunt next fall, remember that. Bucks is coming, and is going to bring Brown and Henson and perhaps Atterbury and Gibbs and some New Yorkers; and McCloud's brother, the preacher, is coming out and they are all right—all of them."

The only street in Oroville faces the river, and the buildings string for two or three blocks along modest bluffs. Not a soul was anywhere in sight when Whispering Smith rode into town, save that across the street from where he dismounted and tied his horse three men stood in front of the Blackbird.

They watched the new arrival with languid interest. Smith walked stiffly over toward the saloon to size up the men before he should enter it. The middle man of the group, with a thin red face and very blue eyes, was chewing tobacco in an unpromising way. Before Smith was half-way across the street he saw the hands of the three men falling to their hips. Taking care, however, only to keep the men between him and the saloon door, Smith walked directly toward them.

"Boys, have you happened to see Gene or Bob Johnson to-day, any of you?" He threw back the brim of his stetson as he spoke.

"Hold your hand right there—right where it is," said the blue-eyed man sharply.

Whispering Smith smiled, but held his hand rather awkwardly upon his hat-brim.

"No," continued the spokesman, "we ain't none of us happened to see Bob or Gene Johnson to-day; but we happen to see Whispering Smith, and we'll blow your face off if you move it an inch."

Smith laughed. "I never quarrel with a man that's got the drop on me, boys. Now, this is sudden but unexpected. Do I know any of you?" He looked from one face to another before him with a wide reach in his field of vision for the three hands that were fast on three pistol-butts. "Hold on! I've met you somewhere," he said with easy confidence to the blue-eyed man with the weather-split lip. "Williams Cache, wasn't it? All right, we're placed. Now what have you got in for me?"

"I've got 40 head of steers in for you," answered the man in the middle, with a splitting oath. "You stole 40 head of my steers in that round-up, and I'm going to fill you so full of lead you'll never run off no more stock for nobody. Don't look over there to your horse or your rifle. Hold your hands right where they are."

"Certainly, certainly!"

"When I pull, I shoot!"

"I don't always do it, but it is business, I acknowledge. When a man pulls he ought to shoot—very often it's the only chance he ever gets to shoot. Well, it isn't every man gets the drop on me that easy, but you boys have got it," continued Whispering Smith in frank admiration. "Only I want to say you're after the wrong man. That round-up was all Rebstock's fault, and Rebstock is bound to make good all loss and damage."

"You'll make good my share of it right now and here," said the man with the wash-blue eyes.

"Why, of course," assented Whispering Smith, "if I must, I must. I suppose I may light a cigarette, boys, before you turn loose the fireworks?"

"Light it quick!"

Laughing at the humor of the situation, Whispering Smith, his eyes beaming with good nature, put the finger and thumb of his right hand into his waistcoat pocket, drew out a package of cigarette paper, and, bantering his captors innocently the while, tore out a sheet and put the packet back. Folding the paper in his two hands, he declared he believed his tobacco was in his saddle-pocket, and asked leave to step across the street to get it. The trick was too transparent, and leave was refused with scorn and some hard words. Whispering Smith begged the men in front of him to turn for tobacco. They cursed him and shook their heads.

For an instant he looked troubled. Still appealing to them with his eyes, he tapped lightly the lower outside pockets of his coat with his fingers, shifting the cigarette paper from hand to hand as he hunted. The outside pockets seemed empty. But as he tapped the inside breast pocket on the left side of the coat—the three men, lynx-eyed, watching—his face brightened. "Stop!" said he, his voice sinking to a relieved whisper as his hand rested lightly on the treasure. "There's

the tobacco. I suppose one of you will give me a match?"

All that the three before him could ever afterward recollect—and for several years afterward they cudgeled their brains pretty thoroughly about that moment—was that Whispering Smith took hold of the left lapel of his coat to take the tobacco out of the breast pocket. An excuse to take that lapel in his left hand was, in fact, all that Whispering Smith needed to put not alone the three men before him but all Oroville at his mercy. The play of his right hand in crossing the corduroy waistcoat to pull his revolver from its scabbard and throw it into their faces was a too quick for better eyes than theirs. They saw only the muzzle of the heavy Colt's playing like a snake's tongue under their surprised noses, with the good-natured smile still behind it. "Or will one of you roll a cigarette?" asked Whispering Smith, without a break between the two questions. "I don't smoke. Now don't make faces; go right ahead. Do anything you want to with your hands. I wouldn't ask a man to keep his hands or feet still on a hot day like this," he insisted, the revolver playing all the time. "You won't draw? You won't fight? Pshaw! Then disengage your hands gently from your guns. You fellows really ought not to attempt to pull a gun in Oroville, and I will tell you why—there's a reason for it." He looked confidential as he put his head forward to whisper among the crest-fallen faces. "At this altitude it is too fast work. I know you now," he went on as they continued to wiff. "You are Fatty Filber," he said to the thin chap. "Don't work yow month like that at me; don't do it. You seem surprised. Really, have you the asthma? Get over it, because you are wanted in Pound county for horse-stealing. Why, hang it, Fatty, you're good for ten years, and of course, since you have reminded me of it, I'll see that you get it. And you, Baxter," said he to the man on the right, "I know I spoke to you once when I was inspector about altering brands; that's five years, you know. You," he added, scrutinizing the third man to scare him to death—"I think you were at Tower W. No? No matter; you two boys may go, anyway. Fatty, you stay; we'll put some state cow on your ribs. By the way, are you a detective, Fatty? Aren't you? See here! I ca



"Or Will One of You Roll a Cigarette?"

get you into an association. For ten dollars, they give you a German-silver star and teach the Japanese method of pulling, by correspondence. Or you might get an electric battery to handle your gun with. You can get pocket dynamo from the mail-order houses. Sure! Read the big book!"

When Gene and Bob Johnson rode into town, Whispering Smith was sitting in a chair outside the Blackbird, still chatting with Filber, who stood with his arms around a hibernating post, holding fast a mail-order house catalogue. A modest crowd of hangers-on had gathered.

"Here we are, Gene," exclaimed Smith to the deputy sheriff. "I was looking for steers, but some calves got into the drive. Take him away."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

One Effect of Pie.

The shop window was full of pies. A man came by, stopped, looked the pies over, mumbled something to himself, then went on mumbling as he went.

"I don't know what makes them do that," said the cashier girl, who was near the window. "I don't know whether they are counting the pies and don't like the number of them, or don't like the looks of them, or are mad because they haven't enough money to buy them; but they do that way all day long. Come by the window, take a look at our pies, then go along mumbling."

The Easy Way.

Kaicker—Did he give his son a college education?

Bocker—Yes, he bought him a phonograph with a yell in it.

Interesting Kentucky News

DUEL WITH BAYONETS

Fought by Soldiers of First Kentucky Regiment at Armory.

Louisville, Ky.—A hand-to-hand duel with bayonets was fought in the main corridor of the First regiment armory, by two militiamen, as a direct result of the stringent orders issued to put down dissension in the ranks. That neither man was injured was due to the quick interference of other militiamen. The trouble started when Private Clarence Chaffin, Company K, was challenged by Private William Hardy, of Company F, sentry on duty before the guardhouse. Chaffin refused to leave the vicinity of the guardhouse, and drew his bayonet to resist the effort of the sentry to force him to leave. Hardy drew his bayonet and the two men slashed at one another for several minutes before they were separated. Chaffin was hailed before Judge James P. Gregory, sitting in the summary court, who fined him \$10. Being unable to pay his fine, he was sent to jail.

TO RAISE TRUANCY AGE

From 14 to 16 Years Will Be Asked of Next Legislature.

Lexington, Ky.—School Superintendent M. A. Cassidy, of this city, will ask the next legislature to raise the truancy age from 14 to 16 years. He says there are in Lexington and elsewhere in the state a number of children between the ages of 14 and 16 that can not be compelled to go to school and are not permitted to work at gainful occupations because they have not the necessary school qualifications to entitle them to exemption from the child labor law, which prohibits the employment of children under 16 except under specified conditions.

SHERIFF McELROY SUED

For \$36,000—Says He Settled Regularly with State.

Lexington, Ky.—Sheriff John McElroy, who in a suit for \$36,000, filed by State Revenue Agent Huntsman, at Frankfort, is alleged to have received that sum, less a penalty of 20 per cent, in excess of \$13,000 a year from his office the past three years, said he did not care to make a formal answer. "However, I do not believe I have been getting too much money for the conduct and management of my office," he said. "I have, I feel, received no more than the law allows. I have made my settlements regularly and promptly with the state."

Louisville, Ky.—Grain dealers of Louisville hold a meeting here to familiarize themselves with the provisions of the new milling-in-transit rules, which go into effect Jan. 1. The rules have been issued by the interstate commerce commission and as they now stand protect the railroads from the substitution of grain shipped into Louisville under the milling-in-transit clause on the waybill.

Owensboro, Ky.—For the first time in eight years Owensboro is under a democratic administration. Mayor S. Lambert took his seat and the democratic city council elected R. S. Todd, city attorney; Jos. Couty, city clerk; Henry Talbot, engineer; G. F. Reynolds, chief of police, and John Logsdon, fire chief.

Lexington, Ky.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Third National bank of this city it was voted to increase the capital stock of that institution from \$200,000 to \$300,000. The new issue of stock is to be offered at a premium of \$50 per share, the premium to go to the surplus fund of the bank.

Frankfort, Ky.—Mayor James H. Polsgrove announced that one of the first steps that would be taken during his administration for the benefit of the city would be the sale of the opera house and the erection of a new city hall. Council will be urged to raise the license for whisky to \$1,000 a year.

Lexington, Ky.—Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, state president of the W. C. T. U., went to Washington to attend the national convocation of temperance workers. On her return to Kentucky she will go to Corbin to conduct the campaign for local option where an election is to be held Dec. 22.

Frankfort, Ky.—The state board of valuation and assessment, comprising Auditor James, Treasurer Farley and Secretary of State Bruner, fixed the assessment on whisky at \$9 per barrel. The tentative assessment had been fixed at \$10 a barrel.

Lexington, Ky.—Grand Secretary R. G. Elliott made the announcement that there are now in Kentucky 377 lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the number 377 having just been given the lodge at Calhoun, McLean county.

Frankfort, Ky.—The board of survey closed a lease for the McNutt farm, 14 miles from Louisville, to be used as the state range for the First regiment. The government will equip it with \$7,000 worth of targets.

SPECIAL TRIAL GRANTED

Moonshiners So They Can Serve Time Before Planting Time.

Richmond, Ky.—As a special request, in order that they may serve their sentence during the winter months and be out in time to put in crops next spring, William Still, Joe Plyman and Tom Goosey, three of the moonshiners arrested in Estill county recently, were taken to Catlettsburg for trial at the present term of the federal court, in session there. Deputy United States Marshal Mays says he would not have any fear whatever of putting them on a train alone and trusting them getting off at their proper destination.

FIVE YEARS AT HARD LABOR

Is Sentence Imposed Upon ex-Bank President Parrish.

Frankfort, Ky.—J. H. Parrish, president of the Defunct Owensboro Savings Bank and Trust Co., must spend five years in the penitentiary for assenting to receiving deposits in the bank after he had knowledge of its insolvency. This judgment was imposed by the Hancock circuit court and affirmed by the court of appeals in an opinion written by Judge Carroll. Parrish, therefore, must go to prison and remain there at hard labor for the five years unless he is pardoned. Judges Hobson and Barker dissented in the opinion.

SEARCH FOR WIFE ENDS

When Kentuckian Identifies Body Found in Indiana Canal.

Cynthiana, Ky.—A telegram from Connersville, Ind., from Maurice Keller to a friend of his states that the body in the morgue that was found in Whitewater canal some days ago is his wife, and the body will be brought here for burial. It has been four weeks since Mrs. Keller left her husband, wandering in a helpless mental condition. She leaves five small children.

ETHICAL DEVELOPMENT

For Men, Women and Children Discussed at Federal Council Meeting.

Louisville, Ky.—Nationwide instruction for the children in religion, to be carried on in conjunction with common-school education and the establishment of a central bureau to be supported by all the Protestant churches of the United States, to work for the ethical development of men, women and children, were two of the most important topics under discussion at the closing business meeting of the session of the executive committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Lexington, Ky.—According to L. C. Price, the local pony breeder, and a member of the American Shetland Pony club, there are no more ponies in the Shetland Isles that can be brought over and registered under the rules of the American club. He says that at the recent meeting of the club in Chicago one member was expelled for bringing over ponies known as "inspections" and registering them as full-blooded Shetlands.

Lexington, Ky.—Articles of incorporation for the Lexington Tobacco Hogshead Co. were filed here. The officers are: Col. Milton Young, president; Henry Lloyd, secretary and treasurer. Among the stockholders are Miss Alice Lloyd, of the Burley Tobacco society; Sheriff-elect Dan W. Scott and W. L. Spears. The capital stock is \$10,000, three parts paid in. The plant has a capacity of 200 hogshead per day.

Frankfort, Ky.—Reforms in the development of education in the state are urged by State Superintendent of Public Instruction J. G. Crabbe, in his annual report to the general assembly. He makes eight recommendations, which include the appointment of two inspectors, a new school text-book law and the fixing of a minimum and maximum salary for the county school superintendents.

Lexington, Ky.—The city council abolished the board of public works, composed of W. M. Bateman, A. M. Harrison and W. H. McCorkle. The ordinance is effective Jan. 1. This board has been in existence one year. The combined salaries were \$3,900. The ordinance provides for a street superintendent at a salary of \$1,500.

Lexington, Ky.—The Central Kentucky Presbyterian Ministers' association was formed here to meet in this city on the first Monday in each month. Rev. E. W. McCorkle, of Nicholasville, was elected president; J. W. Tyler, of Midway, vice president, and H. G. Moody, of Mt. Sterling, secretary and treasurer.

Louisville, Ky.—Archie Keeton, a street railway conductor, shot and probably fatally wounded W. C. Ramsey, who until recently was a member of the Louisville police force, when he returned to his home and found Ramsey in company with his wife, Mrs. Inez Keeton.

TORCH APPLIED

To Tobacco Barn by Riders—Neighbor Is Threatened.

Cynthiana, Ky.—Night riders burned the tobacco barn of Ed Judy with 5,000 pounds of tobacco, uninsured, at Beaver Baptist, this county, and fired several shots at Judy's brother, who came to see what the cause of the fire was. All the telephone lines in that community were cut by the raiders, shutting off all communication with that section of the county. Judy was an anti-association man and had sold his tobacco to a local buyer to be delivered later. Sheriff Eugene Gragg went immediately to the scene of the fire, but was unable to get any clue of the marauders. Smith Ward, a neighbor, an independent grower, has been threatened several times if he did not pool.

CREW ESCAPED

But Steamer Park City, with Cargo of Whisky, Went to the Bottom.

Louisville, Ky.—The steamer Park City, plying in the Kentucky river trade between Louisville and Valley View, sank near Glen Mary, Ky. The crew of 15, with about 35 negro roustabouts, escaped, but the boat is a total loss. There were no passengers or board. Among the heavy miscellaneous cargo carried were 600 cases of whisky and a large number of barrels of whisky. According to the advices received here the bottom was torn out of the Park City and her boiler went to the bottom. The steamer had but recently been repaired.

STICKERS ON BREAD

Are Prohibited by Pure Food Authorities of Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky.—Hereafter bakeries in the state of Kentucky are absolutely prohibited from placing stickers or labels of any kind on their bread or cakes. This was one of the many stringent rules determined upon in a conference held here between the master bakers' committee and the pure food authorities of the state. Other measures of sanitary precaution were adopted, and the county health officer and the Kentucky Federation of Women's clubs have declared that they will see to their enforcement.

TELEPHONE MERGER

In Kentucky, with Capital of \$1,000,000, Voted Upon Favorably.

Louisville, Ky.—The merger of about 100 independent telephone companies in Kentucky, with a total capital of \$1,000,000, was voted upon favorably by representatives of the companies. A committee was appointed by President Frank G. Hoge, of Hopkinsville, to agree upon the terms of the merger. Reports of the possible encroachment of the Bell interests caused the meeting to be called.

Henderson, Ky.—The balance of the 1909 crop of dark tobacco, consisting of a million or more pounds, was sold by the Stemming District association to W. G. Head & Son at an average of seven cents. This completes the sale of the 23,000,000 pounds of the 1909 pooled tobacco in the counties of Webb, Henderson, Union, Crittenden and Hopkins.

Lexington, Ky.—The initial steps looking to the formation of a pool of the wool crop of Kentucky were taken when an organization was formed, with J. W. Newman, of Versailles, president, and Dr. C. F. Crellins, of Pendleton county, secretary. A call was issued for a meeting in every county in the state for Dec. 19.

Frankfort, Ky.—Railroad companies must keep the turn tables under their control and operation locked, or else be liable for any injury that may occur to children who get hurt playing on them. This rule was laid down by the court of appeals in the case of Thomas Brown against the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Co.

Somerset, Ky.—Somerset went "wet" by 96 majority. The cause is assigned to the business men, who have taken a stand against "blind tigers" flourishing, and also a heavy special tax voted on them by the council to make up the deficit in the city treasury.

Williamstown, Ky.—As a compromise to a mob which was determined on lynching Earl Thompson, a negro convicted of criminally attacking Mrs. Ransom Roberts, Judge Cammack, at the close of the trial, agreed to order the negro hanged within a month.

Lexington, Ky.—Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, state president of the W. C. T. U., said that it is the intention of the prohibitionists to contest the local option election held in Winchester. She says the brewers used money lavishly to carry the election.

Louisville, Ky.—Alma Kellner, the 7-year-old daughter of J. F. Kellner, Jr., was kidnapped, supposedly for ransom, while on her way to church, five blocks distant from her home. The parents are distracted.



ONLY WISE WAY OF REFORM

Prof. Muensterberg of Harvard University, Deplores the Resort to Extreme Measures.

In an address at Philadelphia, delivered a few evenings since Prof. Hugo Muensterberg of Harvard university said:

"After studying this problem for more than 20 years, and after repeating frequently in the psychological laboratory all the significant experiments, and after curing scores of drunkards by psychotherapeutic means and thus being near the question all the time, I am fully convinced that under the present conditions of American life the only wise way of reform is by working toward temperance and not abstinence.

"It must be a campaign of education toward a moderate use of light alcoholic beverages.

"That kind of abstinence legislation which prevails in certain parts of the country and is evidently near in others is surely not for the common good. That it destroys industries and makes hundreds of thousands breadless and that it deprives millions of a harmless joyful feeling is still the smallest harm which it produces. But far more important is the disrespect for law which it creates.

"Total abstinence puts a premium on the systematic violation of law and produces a form of corruption which is still worse than the corruption which irradiates from the licensed saloon. Further, it reinforces drinking in its most miserable and dangerous form. The moderate drinker is cut off, while the immoderate drinker is created. It abolishes light wine and beer, and opens wide the way for the worst kind of whisky.

"It eliminates every sound supervision and makes minors and inebriates the favorite customers. A clean surface appearance and mental destruction. Worst of all, the masses who feel the instinctive need of an anaesthetic quickly find substitutes.

"I speak as a psychotherapist whose experiences cover the whole country. If I say that the spreading of cocaine and morphine, of sexual perversions and ruinous habits among the abstainers is alarming. But even on the surface, any one can see to what degree of dullness on the one side and of vulgarity on the other side the masses are led if the means of physiological relief are cut off from a strong, hard-working population. To fight temperance by prohibition means to substitute one evil for another.

"We must institute a reform by slow education toward a moderate use of light wine or beer, with complete abolition of the present saloon and of the present disgusting habits, and that is the only way to permanent success in this country, as long as Americans remain Americans."

WHY FRANCE IS PROSPEROUS

Largely Due to Campaign in Progress There for Extinction of Alcoholism in All Forms.

"There is a campaign in progress in France that has for its aim the extinction of alcoholism," remarked Prof. J. H. LeBow of New Orleans while in Baltimore the other day.

"I had occasion on a recent visit to that country to find out the strength and earnestness of those enlisted in the movement. Those engaged in this reform are not to be compared with the advocates of total abstinence in the United States. The French idea is to bring about the abolition of the harmful practice of imbibing absinthe and other baneful liquors, but chiefly absinthe. The ravages and ruin wrought by this seductive liquid must be in reality frightful, else the enthusiasm for its suppression could never have gained such headway or been embraced by so many respectable and influential people. With beer and light wines they have no sort of quarrel.

"France is, however, in splendid condition and its financial and political solidity rests on sure foundations. It is, all things considered, the richest of nations and can act as banker for all. True there is a big national debt, but it is due from Frenchmen to Frenchmen and can cause no embarrassment. The masses live well, but they prefer the money to the articles of luxury they themselves produce, and therefore send abroad their silks and champagnes, getting the foreigner's coin in lieu thereof and salting it away for all time. The money the Frenchman earns stays at home forever and he saves over and above his living expenses more than the inhabitants of any other highly civilized nation."

Improving License Laws.

An amendment of the license laws of the state of South Australia prohibits women from acting as barmaids. Those already in business are required to register and are permitted to continue in this occupation, but no woman may enter it in future. About 400 have registered and received certificates under the law. They may act as barmaids while they live, but in course of time this generally condemned condition of license administration will be entirely abolished in South Australia.

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ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

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COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

FALL—14 weeks, \$29.50,—in one payment, \$29.00. Installment plan: first day \$21.05, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term, \$9.45.

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment, \$28.50. Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50,—in one payment, \$22.00. Installment plan: first day \$18.75, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40. SPRING—7 weeks term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for fraction of a week.)

On board, refund in full. On room and "Special Expenses," there is a large loss occasioned by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the Institution will refund only one-half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining weeks of the term.

On Incidental Fee, students excused before the middle of a term will receive a certificate for one-half the incidental fee paid, which certificate will be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the student in person, or a brother or sister, if presented within four terms.

The first day of Fall term is September 15, 1909.

The first day of Winter term is January 5, 1910.

The first day of Spring term is March 30, 1910.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for \$1.25.

That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY.

PARROT.

Parrot, Dec. 13.—The Revs. Pearl Hacker, S. E. Johnson and Thomas Faubush held a week's service at Shiloh. It was well attended.—Mr. John McDowell has got his house nearly ready to move into.—Wright Arnold and Joe Black, who have been in Illinois for some time attended church at this place Sunday.—Mr. G. W. Pennington rented the Dan Medlock farm of this place and will move soon.—Mr. A. D. Price went to East Bernstadt Saturday.—Mr. Luther Gabbard and Cousins Nora and Minnie Price expect to enter school at Annville this winter.—Mr. J. H. Lucas, was in this part Monday.

GREENHALL.

Greenhall, Dec. 13.—W. N. Hughes, wife and two small children are on their way to Cincinnati and Cleveland and other northern points.—F. F. McCollum and family have moved from Sturgeon to D. B. Peter's property. They are planning to go to Oklahoma soon.—The Rev. Harvey Johnson will preach at Cannons chapel the fourth Sunday of this month.—Mrs. Fannie Naper is assisting in W. N. Hughes' store while he is away.—Jimmie Flanery is getting ready to move to Madison County.—Ed Cook has caught and sold \$14 worth of fur this season, and has a good bunch on hand now. He expects to pay his way in Berea College for the Spring Term, with the proceeds of his fur. He has roved the forest at the hour of midnight, trapped, and in other ways caught most of the fur himself. Other boys can do the same if they will.—J. P. Wilson and Walker Flanery are going to the mountains this week to buy cattle.—J. D. Pierson is in Booneville this week on business.—The Hickory Flat school will close Dec. 31st with a good exhibition by the teacher and students.

MILDRED.

Mildred, Dec. 13.—Mr. Pleas Parker of Laurel County and Mrs. Browning visited Mrs. Jane Morris Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cannon of Maulden visited Mrs. Cannon's mother Saturday and Sunday.—Master Levi Morris had a light attack of pneumonia fever last week.—Mrs. W. K. Jones was visiting at Richmond the past week.—Jas. H. Moore and Mr. Campbell are out with their show this week.—There will be a box supper and a show at the Odd Fellows Hall next Saturday night. Everybody invited to come.—Robert Welch Jr., has sold part of his stuff and is going west for his health.

ANNVILLE.

Annnville, Dec. 13.—W. A. Worthington purchased a fine saddle horse of Mr. Roscoe Bowling for \$130.—The school building at this place is beginning to look like having a good school pretty soon. At present it is thought school will begin in the new building the first of the year.—Mr. Isaac Messer of McKee made a business trip here Saturday.—Mr. Clyde Pearl and Misses Maud Pearl and Nora Morris visited Miss Mattie Medlock and brothers from Thursday till Sunday.—Misses Cora and Pearl Chestnut visited at the home of Mattie Medlock Saturday and Sunday. Also Mr. Charley Davidson and Mr. John Evans from Brodhead and a number of others.—Mr. Dan Medlock and son went to London today to sell a fine team of mules.—Wm. Gentry visited friends here last week and attended the Holiness meeting.—Mr. O. M. Rader made a business trip to Jackson this week.—Mr. Roy E. Rader has returned from Georgia.

ETHEL.

Ethel, Dec. 6.—Mr. James Smith of this place recently sold \$4,000 worth of oak timber to the Gover Stave Co. and Mr. Gover has moved his mill to the timber and will begin work soon.—Mr. Israel Messer will start for Ross's Creek Friday with his family where they have recently purchased a farm.—Eber, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Metcalf died Dec. 2nd. The remains were laid to rest in the Neely cemetery.—Mr. J. B. Bingham and wife of Gray Hawk visited friends and relatives at Ethel Sunday.—Mrs. Eliza Bingham visited U. S. G. Rice today.—Mr. Powell Marcum returned from London the 5th where he has been to move his daughter to Ethel.—Mr. U. S. G. Rice and son Hobart have just returned from Ross's Creek where they have been visiting.—The

infant child of Robert Pierson died the 2nd. The remains were laid to rest in the Holcomb cemetery. The child died of menbrinous croup.—Miss M. Carter attended church at Moores Creek Sunday.—John Bingham and wife of this place visited Mrs. L. C. Daily Sunday.—Mrs. Sallie Rice and daughter Leova, visited Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bingham Sunday.

HUGH.

Hugh, Dec. 12.—We are having some rain at present.—Mrs. Martin Abrams is on the sick list at this writing.—Little Ola Bengo who was very badly burned three weeks ago is slowly recovering.—Mr. Noel Alexander and Vernon Ely and Tom Alexander are home from Illinois where they have been for a short stay.—The Rev. Honeycut has just closed a series of meetings at this place and has gone to Corbin to make his home.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

ISLAND CITY.

Island City, Dec. 9.—Robert Wood of Jackson County was on Island Creek last week.—The little infant of A. D. Bowman died one day last week.—There has been lots of traveling salesmen thru this neighborhood for the past week.—Circuit court begins Monday at Booneville.—E. D. Blake will leave in a few days for Sweet Springs for his health.—R. M. Morris returned from a visit to Rose's Creek.—P. M. Frye is all smiles over the arrival of a bouncing girl.—J. C. Gentry has a nice pair of mules for sale.—J. T. Gentry and wife will leave in a few days to take Christmas in West Virginia.—R. B. Peters and James Kelley returned from a trip to Jackson County, fur buying.

RICETOWN.

Ricetown, Dec. 11.—Circuit Court convenes at Booneville next week.—Rev. John Mason was at Buck Creek Thursday with a load of household plunder for E. C. Garrett.—James R. Gabbard was at Booneville last Saturday on business.—Wm. Gabbard, son of G. W. Gabbard is planning to move to Cow Creek soon.—Mrs. Jaley Gabbard, and daughter, Hazel spent last Saturday and Sunday with relatives on Cow Creek.—Rev. Albert Bowman of Island City preached at Grassy Branch last Sunday. A large crowd was out to hear him.

TRAVELLERS REST.

Travelers Rest, Dec. 12.—Circuit Court will begin at Booneville Monday Dec. 13 and many are planning to attend from this place.—J. C. Botner has returned from Louisville where he has purchased the most complete line of Christmas goods ever shipped to Vincent.—W. H. Venable will close one of the most successful school terms at Walnut Grove Friday, Dec. 24th.—J. C. Wilson has moved into the property on East Street, recently vacated by Jesse Wilson.—Born to the wife of A. J. Cecil a fine girl, Dec. 9.—Joseph Creech of Earnestville, who has been sick with typhoid fever so long is no better at this writing.—Mr. and Mrs. Clay Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Caudell were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James McQueen Saturday and Sunday.

VINCENT.

Vincent, Dec. 11.—Real winter seems to have begun at last.—Bascon Treadway of Heidelberg has moved to his father's old home near here.—T. B. Venable and Rufus Jackson were in Lexington a day or two last week on business.—J. B. Scott who is working for a tie company at Winchester was on Island Creek a day or two last week where he bought some 500 railroad ties.—J. B. Isaacs was the guest of Harrison Turner Saturday and Sunday.—The majority of schools thru-out Owsley County close Dec. 24.—Brice Burns of Buck Creek has moved to his farm on Crane Creek which he recently purchased from Albert Marcum.—J. B. Scott and family were the guests of Isaac Isaacs of Buck Creek over Saturday and Sunday.—Big exhibition and Christmas tree at Vincent Dec. 24. Mr. S. P. Caudell is teacher of the school.—The graded school on Buck Creek is proving a grand success, with a body of four experienced teachers and a daily average of about 140 pupils. Miss Elizabeth Scoville is principal and general manager.—W. H. Venable and family were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McQueen Sunday.—Church at Needmore every Sunday night by the Rev. Burke.—Deputy Marshal Wm. Mayse

passed thru Vincent last Saturday looking out for the moonshine stills which are preparing the boy's Christmas whiskey.

GARRARD COUNTY.

PAINT LICK.

Paint Lick, Dec. 5.—G. A. Brockman and family were the guests of G. B. Gabbard Sunday.—The Rev. Tussey held a series of meetings at Wallace's chapel last week.—C. H. Baker was thrown from a young horse some time ago and hurt very badly, but is improving nicely.—J. P. Hill and family were the guests of Jeff Davis last Sunday.—Tom Piggs has moved to S. W. Doyle's farm.—G. C. Gentry and wife were the guests of O. L. Gabbard and family last Sunday.—Mr. Brock, the teacher at Wallacetown will have a Christmas tree at the school house in the afternoon of Christmas eve. Everybody invited to come sober.

CLAY COUNTY.

SEXTONS CREEK.

Sextons Creek, Dec. 11.—R. H. Bowman has been in Owsley County this week buying geese.—Hiram Rowlett, formerly of this place but now living near Livingston, brought his baby which died a few days ago here Thursday. Its remains were laid to rest in the graveyard near H. J. Clark's.—Little Geo. son of John A. Hunter, died on Tuesday of last week.—Rev. J. P. Metcalf has gone to Fayette Co. for a short stay.—Mr. J. A. Hunter's singing school closed last Sunday at the mouth of England's branch.—Born to the wife of W. H. Hunter a baby girl.—R. B. Flanery passed thru this week braiding logs for the J. D. Hughes Lumber Company.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

DISPUTANTA.

Disputanta, Dec. 12.—Mr. T. W. Anderson of this place is preparing to move to Bourbon County.—Mr. Robert McQueen is visiting his father in Jackson County who is reported to be very ill.—Mr. M. V. Swinford is at Mt. Vernon on business.—Mr. Emmit Anderson is visiting relatives at Mullin's Station this week.—The Sunday school at the Hammond school house is preparing to have a Christmas tree.—There will be another box-supper at the Hammond school house December 18th. Everybody come and bring a box.—Mr. G. W. Wyatt who has been at home for a few days has returned to Hamilton, O.—Mrs. Easter McQueen who lost a twenty gallon kettle about five months ago, offers a liberal reward to any one who will return the kettle or give information as to its whereabouts.

ROCKFORD.

Rockford, Dec. 13.—J. E. Dalton and family who went to Oklahoma some time ago expect to return to Berea next Saturday because of bad health.—W. Linville who has been working at Berea returned home on account of being sick.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bowman of Conway have been visiting relatives at this place for a few days.—John Vaughn is with his uncle Isaac Martin this winter.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bullen visited H. E. Bullen Saturday night.—Our school at Walnut Grove will be out in two more weeks.—Our Sunday school is progressing nicely with James Guinn as Supt.

ROONE.

Roone, Dec. 13.—There was meeting at Fairview church Saturday and Sunday conducted by the Rev. C. C. Wilson of Brodhead.—Mr. Jess Wren recently moved to his property at this place.—Mr. Pal Kidwell of Conway recently moved to the farm at this place belonging to Mr. Gabbard of Conway.—Mrs. Daisy Lambert who has been sick is some better.—Mr. Dave Grant sold his property near this place to Miss Hattie and Bettie Poynter for \$125 and moved to railroad property at Snider.—The Sunday school is planning for an exhibition on Dec. 26th.—Mr. Wm. Gadd was in Richmond last Monday.—Miss Jennie Chasteen was visiting home folks here on Sunday.—Mr. Sam Lambert made a business trip to Brush Creek one day last week.

WILDIE.

Wildie, Dec. 12.—Mr. Alvie Merritt died Dec. 9th, and was buried in the Merritt graveyard.—Miss Lola Pettit from Etawah, Tenn., is visiting relatives and friends at this place.—Mr. J. H. Brannaman and brother Thos. returned from Jackson County, where they have been hunting. They killed 200 birds in five days.—Mr. and Mrs. Joe Coffey who have been visiting friends at Etawah, Tenn., returned home Thursday.—Miss Bettie Reynolds from Langford is visiting friends at this place.—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Ogs of Berea were in this vicinity Saturday.—Mrs. Henry Catron from Lincoln Co. visited her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Alvie Merritt last week.—Miss Belle and Mr. Martin Jones who are in school at Berea were home Saturday.—Little Beulah Lewis who has been sick is better.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Brannaman were the guests of Mr. T. G. Reynolds, Dec. 5th.

ESTILL COUNTY.

STATION CAMP.

Station Camp, Dec. 13.—T. F. Kidwell of Belton, Mo., has moved to Station Camp and will reside on his farm on Redlick.—Jas. and Joe Goosey of

Lee County sold a nice bunch of hogs to Charley Rice of Rice Station at \$6 per hundred.—Lewis Marcum and Lewis Lakes returned from Jackson County yesterday with a small drove of hogs. They say they are very hard to buy now.—Tommy Lakes of Jackson Co., is visiting on Station Camp.—Lonnie Gumm of Richmond is visiting friends and relatives on Station Camp.—Charley Cox of Wagersville took a load of tobacco to Richmond last week and sold at 11½ cents per pound.—Wm. A. Scrivner sold his crop of tobacco to Elbert Wagers at 12½¢ per pound.—David Newton also sold his crop at 12½¢ cents per pound.—Mrs. Margaret Isaacs is very ill at this writing with malaria fever.—Mr. and Mrs. Harve Wise of Rice Station are visiting Mrs. Wise's mother, Mrs. Margaret Isaacs.—The local option election held in this County yesterday resulted in a large majority for the dries by about 900.—Simp Warford of Wagersville is moving to the G. A. Park place.—The little infant of Joe and Molly Noland which was about ten weeks old and had been ill all its life died last Thursday.—Mrs. Walter Scott, Mrs. Matt and Mrs. Mag Arvine, Miss Nin Arvine and Mrs. Leah Marcum spent the day last Wednesday at Mrs. Elizabeth Scott's.—The price of corn in this vicinity is still from \$2.75 to \$3.00 per barrel.—Jerry Cox, who lived on Horace Kidwell's farm this year has moved to Jonah Wagers' farm in Madison County.

LOCUST BRANCH.

Locust Branch, Dec. 13.—The school at this place will close Dec. 24th.—Mr. Elbert Wagers of Madison County was buying hogs here last week paying \$7 per hundred.—Dr. Land went to Irvine today on business.—The Dr. will have a sale on Dec. 20.—Dr. Harrison will move to the place vacated by Dr. Land so we are still fortunate in having a doctor in this community.—Mr. McCown of Illinois is visiting at Robt. Kelly's this week.—Mr. Erby Bicknell of Illinois is expected home for the holidays.—We hope to have a Christmas entertainment at the church on Christmas morning.—We have voted the County dry and the marshals are taking out the shiners, so we expect to have a quiet and merry Christmas.

MADISON COUNTY.

DULUTH.

Duluth, Dec. 13.—Farmers are about done gathering corn: and "The frost is on the pumpkin; And the fodder's in the shock."—(James Whitcomb Riley)—Persimmons were fine, i. e. the early kind; of the later variety there are not enough to "go round" for children and "varmint."—Corn is current at 60 cents per bushel, not much being offered at any price.—The Webb brothers and James Henry have bought and sold more cattle and hogs than any equal number of men in the southern part of the county.—Mr. Perkins on Floyd's Branch is a "live wire" in "intense farming," and don't you forget to remember it. Evidences of thrift and persistent industry are apparent everywhere. It shows on the fence, the farm buildings and dwelling, the meandering of the creek that flows through the farm and the mountain side west of the residence from base to summit. Model arrangements and improvements are visible on every feature of farm residence and premises.—"Tank" Webb and Mr. Henry are hustlers from "way back" and "Za" John and "Bob" know a good thing when they see it.—Father Webb gets around with difficulty to look after his farm duties, burdened as he is with infirmities of age and suffering from an accident which crushed his leg some years since, while grandma Webb looks after business inside and outside the home untiringly.—Lincoln Lamb will make you good corn meal two days each week.—The "Deestrick Skule" at Webb, will not close before Christmas holidays as the veteran mossback who "keeps skule" there has four weeks more of the term before him.—There will be something doing in the three R's during the next few weeks and some promotions to Sixth Grade.—There are indications that some parties not far from Duluth have serious intentions of committing matrimony sooner or later.

DREYFUS.

Dreyfus, Dec. 13.—Mr. F. M. Jones made a business trip to Richmond Saturday.—The little son of Mr. and Mrs. William Bradley is very ill with typhoid fever.—Mr. John Jones has just returned home from Ohio, where he has been for the past year.—Mrs. Ella T. Berk preached at the Baptist church Saturday and Sunday.—Willie Hurley of Germantown, Ohio, is visiting relatives at this place.—Mr. Thos. Hill of Springfield, Ill., arrived here last Thursday.—Mrs. Ed. Baker who has been sick for the past few weeks is improving.—Mr. and Mrs. Price Finch's little children who have scarlet fever and pneumonia are slowly improving.—Mr. and Mrs. Harve Johnston of Richmond spent a few days last week with Mr. Jim Jones.—Mr. Ray Jones who has typhoid fever is improving fast.—The little infant of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Jones has been very ill with bronchitis.

After The Grippe

"I am much pleased, to be able to write and thank you for what Cardui has done for me," writes Mrs. Sarah J. Gilliland, of Siler City, N. C.

"Last February, I had the Grippe, which left me in bad shape. Before that, I had been bothered with female trouble, for ten years, and nothing seemed to cure it.

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For the after-effects of any serious illness, like the Grip, Cardui is the best tonic you can use.

It builds strength, steadies the nerves, improves the appetite, regulates irregularities and helps bring back the natural glow of health.

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Think of the thousands of ladies whom Cardui has helped! What could possibly prevent it from helping you?

Remember you cannot get the benefit of the Cardui ingredients in any other medicine, for they are not for sale in any drug store except in the Cardui bottle. Try Cardui.

Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent free.

KINGSTON.

Kingston, Dec. 12.—Miss Martha Powell entertained a number of people at her home Thursday night in honor of her birthday. Among them were Messrs. Tom Ballard, Kilt and Chester Parks, Millie and Harrison Powell and Roy Hudson, and Misses Ella Ballard, Fannie Caywood, Jessie Young, Mary Hart, Minerva Soper and Eva Lewis. Refreshments were served and all report a fine time.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gay of Berea spent Sunday with Mr. J. C. Powell.—Miss Fairly and Floyd Settle spent a few day last week with their Grandpa Settle at Big Hill.—Mr. Whit Moody has returned from a business trip to London.—Miss Martha Powell went to Big Hill Sunday to spend a week with her brother L. C. Powell.—Mr. Flanery of Jackson County has rented the Moody place and will move next week.—Mr. Alex Azbill has moved to the Farris place just vacated by Arthur Riddell.—Rev. Wilhoit filled his regular appointment at the Baptist church Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Pall Riddell and daughter Bessie of Athens, spent a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. Rollie Riddell.—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Moody left last week for their home in Illinois.—Mr. J. C. Powell was in Richmond on business Thursday.—Mr. Davis Mundy and Jas. Murray left Monday for Clay County for a hunting trip.—Mrs. Joe Bales visited relatives in Richmond Saturday.

NOTE.

Mote, Dec. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Powell of Kingston were the guests of their son, Mr. L. C. Powell Friday.—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Moody who have been visiting here for some time have returned to their home at Ft. Wayne, Indiana.—Mrs. Mary Mundy and Miss Gussie, Rucker attended Pilot Knob church Sunday.—Rev. Mr. Winkler, of Berea last week conducted one of the most successful revival meetings ever held at this place.—Mr. Ike Burns of Big Hill and Miss Maggie Bengo of Hugh, were quite married last week. We wish them much happiness.—Mr. Lawrence Garrett is visiting his brother in Ohio.

BIG HILL.

Big Hill, Dec. 13.—Rev. J. W. Parsons filled his regular appointment at Pilot Knob church last Saturday and Sunday.—A singing was held at R. L. Ambrose's a week ago of which several attended.—There was a social at Mr. S. C. Carrier's last Saturday.—Mr. Willie Hayes in clerking in Mr. Lawrence Powell's store.—Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Hazelwood mourn the loss of their infant baby.—Mr. and Mrs. Reece have been on the sick list but are some better.—Mr. Isaac Burns and Miss Maggie Bengo were quite married last Thursday.—Miss Lillie Owen and Mr. Leonard Skinner were married a few weeks ago.—Mr. Walter Asbury and Miss Mary Hazelwood were married a few days ago.—Miss Julia Johnson is home from Lexington where she had a position all summer and fall. She came to see her sister, Mrs. Ollie Terrill who is sick.—Mr. Mack Johnson visited Mr. Philip Hays last Sunday.

HARTS.

Harts, Dec. 13.—Miss Christena Barrett, aged 15 years, who has been sick so long died Sunday morning at 2 o'clock. Her parents have our sympathy.—Mrs. Wyland and son of Somerset are visiting her sister, Mrs. McCure.—Mr. W. B. Lake visited Mr. Jas. Guinn of Scaffold Cane Saturday.—Joseph VanWinkle has sold his farm to Magistrate Wilson and will move to his old farm near J. F. Hawkins. Mr. Wilson will move to the VanWinkle place the first of the year.—Mr. Hatfield contemplates putting a saw mill at this place.—Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Dougherty have moved in near Coon Thompson's residence and will pro-

bably stay there another year.—Mr. Charlie Davis of White Hall visited his father Saturday.—Rev. McGuire closed his meetings here Sunday.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from First Page)

and one of the crew perished while the captain and twelve of the crew went adrift on the lake on a steel life boat. They have not been heard from. Six men were taken off the boat by a steamer. It is feared the 13 men adrift in the boat will succumb to the cold.

NINE FROZEN.—The State fisheries boat Commodore Perry brought to Erie, Pa., the dead and frozen bodies of nine of the crew of the Bessemer and Marquette Ferry No. 2 which left Conneaut, O., on Dec. 7 and which probably foundered in the middle of Lake Erie.

SAVED EDITOR'S LIFE

The Perrysburg, O. Journal says: 'The life of an editor was saved the other day by a silver dollar in his pocket. A crank shot at him, and the ball struck the dollar. We are firm believers in protection and will be pleased to have our subscribers send just as much of that kind as they can dig up. We will make very good use of it.'

In Auto Terms.

"Why does courtship run so much more smoothly than marriage?" "The sparkler is newer."

Sweetly Solemn Thought.

The realization that our most troublesome troubles may be dramatized falls like a benediction on the pensive and panting heart.—Cleveland News.



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REEFER	SUIT CASES	SUITS	SHIRTS
OVERCOATS	FURS	MUFFS	SK SCARFS
GLOVES	DRESS PATTERNS	BELTS	COLLARS
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TABLE LINEN	KIMONA	TOWELS	ETC., ETC.

Your thoughtfulness in selecting a gift of practical value makes it doubly appreciated. These items would make such gifts and have the added value of being appropriate and attractive as well.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153
OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

Prof. J. W. Dinamore was in Richmond Saturday.

Miss Hazel Emerson who has been in Beattyville for several weeks has returned to Berea.

Mrs. Everett VanWinkle and Miss Etta Moore were in Richmond Saturday.

Rev. H. M. Racer has been spending a few days in Berea.

Mrs. Nora Smith and children of Corbin are visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Fowler of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Gabbard of Walaceton were the guests of Mr. John Gabbard and family at the first of the week.

For bargains in shoes and clothing, go to Bob Engle.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Maltby, of Saybrook, Ohio, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. T. J. Osborne. They are on their way to Florida to spend the winter.

Dr. Thomson returned Saturday after over a week in Cincinnati following the operation on Mrs. Thomson. She is doing as well as could be possibly hoped for and will soon be home again.

Harry Kinnard has returned to spend Christmas with the home folks. "Red" Bingham is in town for the winter.

Mrs. C. H. Kraatz, of Rochester, N. Y., who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Cowley, for some months, will return home Friday. Mrs. Cowley plans to accompany her as far as Cincinnati.

Engle's trade is one of the largest in Berea.

Judge T. C. Coyle, of Saskatchewan, Canada, who has been visiting friends and relatives here, left last Saturday for Florida in company with Mr. P. H. Coyle and family of Mt. Sterling.

Miss Corwin, the Librarian has been kept in the house a few days by an accident resulting from the carelessness of some workmen who have been laying walks. A stake was left in a place where its usefulness was ended, and where it was almost impossible not to run into it at night. Such carelessness is all too frequent, and Miss Corwin is far from being the only one to receive injury from it. It is too bad that men who will not realize that their moments of forgetfulness so often cause injury to others, cannot be made to pay for the consequences of their shiftlessness.

J. M. Early is at home for Christmas.

Seven parties have entered contest for Piano. Save your tickets.
R. J. Engle.

Mrs. W. H. Porter and daughter, Francis, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Burdette leave next Friday for Florida, where they will spend the winter.

Tavern Barber Shop

ENTIRELY NEW & CLEAN
AND

UP-TO-THE-MINUTE
Bath Rooms in Connection

Down Stairs—Boone Tavern
S. R. SEALE, Prop.

Mrs. Luther L. Shadoin, of Richmond, nee Miss Della C. Smith, is visiting for a couple of weeks with Supt. and Mrs. T. A. Edwards.

The Rev. W. P. Wilker of Louisville has been called as pastor of the Baptist church to fill the place left vacant by the recent resignation of the Rev. Mr. Brandenburg. Mr. Wilker will be graduated from the Theological Seminary at Louisville, in May, and till that time will be in Berea only on Sundays. He begins his ministrations next Sunday.

FOR SALE—House and lot on Jefferson Street. New, five room dwelling. Mrs. Sallie Fowler.

Henry Lengfeller has just secured the agency for the Davis Acetylene Co. They are the manufacturers of acetylene gas machines which turn out the best, brightest and cheapest light for country houses. He will now be able to install these machines, for which there have already been several inquiries. See him for prices.

The Priscilla Club will hold its annual bazaar at Mrs. S. R. Baker's Friday and Saturday of this week. The proceeds of this bazaar are used by the club to supplement the work of Santa Claus among some people whom he seems to be in the habit of overlooking, and it is to be hoped that it will be liberally patronized.

FOR SALE—Three lots at the end of Elder Ave., Berea, Ky. Will be sold separately or as a whole. It will pay you to write for prices at once.
Address, James M. Racer, 9601 Macon Ave, Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE—House and lot in Berea, Ky., east end of Jackson St. House is two stories, has five rooms, four large closets, and in good condition. There is about an acre of ground, a good well 50 feet deep, a new cistern, trees and outbuildings. This is cheap at \$1,500 cash. Write to H. M. Shouse, Marksburg, Ky.

SALE

At Mrs. Laura Jones Millinery store Corner Chestnut Street and Parkway, beginning Dec. 15th, lasting till winter stock is closed out. All hats going at half price, nothing reserved. Come get your choice before they are picked over. Up to date soft felt ready to wear hats cut to \$1.50, a special while they last, only one dozen left. Children's hats 50 cents to \$1.00, special. Great sale of caps, 75 cents cut to 35 cents; 50 cent caps 25 cents. Don't miss this sale. You know you can trust Mrs. Laura Jones' Bargains.

Christmas Presents

WE have on display the most complete line of Christmas Presents that we have ever had. In addition to an unusually large assortment of Toilet, Manicure, Military Sets, Books, Dolls, etc., we have a complete line of dependable Jewelry. In selecting this stock of Jewelry we have kept up to the P. D. Co. standard of quality. When you buy a watch or any other piece of Jewelry from our stock you will get exactly what you pay for. We stake our reputation on it. Our line of Books is exceptionally complete. We have most of the new copyrights at \$1.25 and a great number of popular copyrights at 50 cents each. Besides these you will find most any gift book you are looking for. We have them in several unique bindings in prices to suit all. We will be pleased to have you examine our stock. Mail orders receive careful attention.

THE PORTER DRUG CO. INCORPORATED Berea, Kentucky

College Items

HERE AND THERE

A pleasant birthday party was given at Will C. Gamble's Saturday night in honor of Miss Flora Spurlock.

Miss Partridge has remained thru the week and is still giving lectures on education.

Dr. Payne of the State Normal at Richmond was over one day last week calling on Miss Partridge, the prominent educator who is stopping at Boone Tavern.

The Y. W. C. A. was very fortunate in having Miss Barker speak last Sunday night on "The Restful Life." She also spoke delightfully to the girls report division Tuesday.

Miss Carroll Hill gave a farewell party to about twenty of her friends at Boone Tavern Saturday night. A jolly evening was spent and delicious refreshments consisting of ice cream and cake were served.

Prof. Raine preached Sunday night at Chapel, and Prof. Dinmore Sunday morning in the Union Church.

LIBRARY NOTES

There has recently been added to our library a book by Mr. Edgar Gardner Murphy, of Montgomery, Alabama a writer whose vigorous and beautiful English holds one's attention no less than the absorbing topics which he discusses. It is entitled "The Basis of Ascendancy, a discussion of certain principles of public policy involved in the development of the southern states." In the preface to this book, Mr. Murphy says, "I have written primarily as a Southerner to the South," and it is of deep interest to every person who is ambitious for personal racial or national advancement. The author has a grasp upon sectional and national questions that but few of our statesmen exhibit and the reading of this book will awaken far-reaching lines of thought.

Also, in the library is an earlier book by the same author, "The Present South," and to the business men of Berea, to the students, and to all who would keep abreast of the most

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Get your Xmas Presents from me. Something Nice—Something Appropriate—Something that will be Appreciated. I have them.

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L. E. LANE, Richmond, Kentucky

Cleaning and Pressing

Ladies' Skirts, Gents' Overcoats and Fall Suits Cleaned, Pressed and Repaired.

W. C. CARPENTER,

Over Bank & Trust Co.

Berea, Ky

advanced thought of the educated South, the librarian commends these two books.

"A compilation of the messages and papers of the Confederacy, including the diplomatic correspondence, 1861-1865," published by permission of Congress by James D. Richardson a Representative from the state of Tennessee, make up two large volumes that have just been put on our shelves. The portraits in these volumes are notably good especially the portrait of Jefferson Davis. There are two full indexes, which add greatly to the value of these books.

"Kentuckians in history and literature" by John Wilson Townsend, of Lexington, Ky., is still another Southern book. Attractively bound and very poorly written it is yet of interest and real value to us because it gives us much information about writers of our own state which is not found elsewhere.

HARD PROBLEMS

By Prof. E. C. Seale.

Problem No. 14.

Two men start from one corner of a park one mile square and travel at the same rate. A goes by a walk around the park and B takes a diagonal path to the opposite corner and turns to meet A at the other side.

How many rods from the corner will the meeting take place?

Solution to Problem No. 8.

A rectangular house 20 by 40 feet stands in the center of a grass plot containing 1 acre. A horse is tied to one corner of this house by a rope 60 feet long. How many square feet of surface can he graze over?

Solution:—Length of rope, 60 feet, will represent a radius to a circle of which $\frac{1}{4}$ can be grazed without house being in way.

In grazing on opposite side 20 feet of rope will be taken up by end wall leaving 40 feet, and in grazing on opposite end 40 feet of rope will be taken up leaving 20 feet which two

GO TO

W. J. Tatum's

FOR

Fresh Groceries

I buy all kinds of Produce

North Cor. Main St.

Berea, - - Kentucky

remainders will be radii to two smaller circles of which 1-4 each can be grazed.

$\frac{1}{4} \times 60 \times 60 \times 3.1416$ equals 8481.32 or $\frac{1}{4}$ of large circle.

$\frac{1}{4} \times 40 \times 40 \times 3.1416$ equals 1256.64 or $\frac{1}{4}$ of next large circle.

$\frac{1}{4} \times 20 \times 20 \times 3.1416$ equals 314.16 or $\frac{1}{4}$ of smallest circle.

8481.32 sq. feet plus 1256.64 sq. feet plus 314.16 sq. feet equals 10052.12 sq. feet of surface.

Therefore the horse can graze 10052.12 square feet of surface.

J. Calvin Hendrick

Berea, Ky.

NOTE:—Most other answers sent in were incorrect because the writers had mistakenly subtracted the area of the house from the total.

Solution to Problem No. 9.

Since 7200 cents is the product of two numbers whose multiplicand is twice that of its multiplier, we submit the following solution:

7200 divided by 2 equals 3600.

Sq. root of 3600 is 60, the multiplier.

7200 divided by 60 equals 120, the multiplicand, hence 60 is the number of bushels sold and \$1.20 the amount paid for them. \$72.00 divided by 60 equals \$1.20.

Cynthia Flanery.

Levi, Ky.

Another correct solution by H. N. Dean, Clover Bottom, Ky.

OUR FIRST SPIEL

A FEW words with you about our new business. If you have been buying at Our Store there isn't much to say. You know we sell Clothing, Hats, Men's and Ladies' Shoes, Men's and Ladies' Furnishing Goods. If you are not acquainted with Our Store and the kind of goods we sell you ought to be. And this Winter is a good time to start. We have a great showing of the very newest things. A big enough variety to please and fit you perfectly, marked at low enough price to guarantee satisfaction to you and to us. We do not sell at cost or below cost, and we do not sell job-lot goods. We buy the best medium price goods available and we sell them at a legitimate profit. We're in business to stay and we're glad to notice that there are a good many Staunch Customers who are buying from us. They seem to like Our Method, Our Goods and Our Prices. And they are sending their friends to us too. We've found that it pays to give everybody the same square deal. When you are ready for something in our line come in. You'll find that it will pay you well to supply your needs at our store.

Respectfully,

RHODUS & HAYES

BEREA, KY.

The Quality Store

If you desire to meet all your friends and neighbors you can do so every afternoon between 1:00 and 5:00 p. m. Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays making purchases at

MRS.
EARLY'S

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OF VALUE TO THE SCIENTIST

Vessels Constructed of Quartz Almost Indispensable in the Chemical Laboratory.

It is not so long ago that the text books on minerals used to describe quartz as "infusible." The electric furnace has given the lie to this specification, and now some manufacturers of chemical devices devote special catalogues to apparatus made of this substance. There are two grades on the market—the transparent kind, made from rock crystal and looking almost precisely like ordinary glass, and the cheaper translucent variety, made of common silica and sometimes called in the trade "electroquartz." Both kinds are valuable in the chemical laboratory, because vessels made of either resist all acids but hydrofluoric and cannot be cracked by change of temperature, however violent. Quartz is useful also for its insulating properties, which are nearly perfect.

The Sinner's Progress.

In narrating a story of a naughty girl and an English magistrate in his recent book, "Old and Odd Memories," Hon. Lionel A. Tollemache supplements it with that famous example of anticlimax, the rebuke a headmaster to youthful Etonians for unpunctuality at chapel: "Your conduct is an insult to the Almighty and keeps the canons waiting."

The young girl mentioned was had up before the magistrate by a farmer for killing one of his ducks with a stone. The case against her was quite clear, but it was thought worth while to call witnesses to prove that she was very naughty indeed, and in the habit of using bad language.

Then, in solemn accents, the magistrate addressed her:

"Little girl, you have heard the evidence against you, and see how one thing leads to another. You began by cursing and swearing and blaspheming your maker, and you have ended by throwing a stone at a duck."—Youth's Companion.

The Man Behind the Blast.

At the head of the rock drilling and blasting gangs in the New York Central yards is a little Irishman who knows the science of breaking up granite cliffs from alpha to omega. He knows rock as well as a southern epicure knows possum.

It is a rare pleasure to see him go about his task. He picks out unerringly the weak spots in the rocky wall before him, probes them deep with cunningly slanted drills and then breaks the solid bluff into tiny fragments.

All the time 7,000 workmen are toiling in the yards about him, and the trains are coming and going every four minutes. His position is onerous, yet this responsibility rests but lightly on his shoulders. He is as quiet and unassuming as a boy and his laugh is as merry and jovial as though he had not a care in the world.—Alcohol.

Great Convenience.

They were seated on the front porch—in the language of the German comedian—"side by each." "How nice it will be," he said, "when new typograph machines are installed in every house." "Yes, I suppose so," she replied, with an expansive smile. "Then," said he, "I can write to you at any time, and the message will appear on a sheet of paper before you while I am writing it." "Oh, is that all?" she rejoined in a tone redolent with disappointment. "I thought perhaps it was a new idea to send ice cream around before it melts."

Tit for Tat.

Olive—Did he steal a kiss from you? Ella—He tried to, but—Olive—Well? Ella—A fair exchange is no robbery, you know.

During the Unpleasantness.

"I—I—I'd just like you to understand one thing," he hisped. "Well, if you're the one thing, I don't ever expect to," she replied, firmly.—Youkers Statesman.

PRESIDENT TAT SENDS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Policy of the Administration Made Clear to the Country.

FAVORS SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

Chief Executive Gives Reasons for Desiring the Passage of Such a Measure—Postal Savings Banks—Plea for Conservation of National Resources.

Washington.—The president transmitted the following message to congress: To the Senate and House of Representatives: The relations of the United States with all foreign governments have continued upon the normal basis of amity and good understanding, and are very generally satisfactory.

Latin America. One of the happiest events in recent Pan-American diplomacy was the peaceful settlement of the governments of Bolivia and Peru of a boundary difference between them, which for some weeks threatened to cause war and even to entrain embitterments affecting other republics less directly concerned. From various quarters, directly or indirectly concerned, the intermediation of the United States was sought to assist in a solution of the controversy. Desiring at all times to abstain from any undue mingling in the affairs of sister republics and having faith in the ability of the governments of Peru and Bolivia to settle their differences in a manner satisfactory to themselves which, viewed with magnanimity, would assuage all embitterment, this government steadily abstained from being drawn into the controversy and was much gratified to find its confidence justified by events.

On the ninth of July next there will open at Buenos Aires the fourth Pan-American conference. This conference will have a special meaning to the hearts of all Americans, because around its date are clustered the anniversaries of the independence of so many American republics. It is not necessary for me to remind the congress of the political, social and commercial importance of these gatherings. You are asked to make liberal appropriation for our participation. If this be granted, it is my purpose to appoint a distinguished and representative delegation, qualified fittingly to represent this country and to deal with the problems of intercontinental interest which will there be discussed.

The Argentine Republic will also hold from May to November, 1910, at Buenos Aires, a great international agricultural exhibition which the United States has been invited to participate. Considering the rapid growth of the trade of the United States with the Argentine Republic and the cordial relations existing between the two nations, together with the fact that it provides an opportunity to show deference to a sister republic on the occasion of the celebration of its national independence, the proper departments of this government are taking steps to appropriate the interests concerned of the opportunity afforded by this exhibition, in which appropriate participation by this country is so desirable. The designation of an official representative is also receiving consideration.

The Pan-American policy of this government has long been fixed in its principles and remains unchanged. With the changed circumstances of the United States and of the republics to the south of us, most of which have great natural resources, stable government and progressive ideals, the apprehension which gave rise to the Monroe doctrine may be said to have nearly disappeared and neither doctrine as it exists nor the other doctrine of American policy should be permitted to operate for the perpetuation of irresponsible government, the escape of just obligations or the insidious allegation of dominating ambitions on the part of the United States.

Beside the fundamental doctrines of our Pan-American policy there have grown up a realization of political interests, community of institutions and ideals and a flourishing commerce. All these bonds will be greatly strengthened as time goes on and increased facilities, such as the great bank soon to be established in Latin America, supply the means for building up the colossal intercontinental commerce of the future.

My meeting with President Diaz and the greeting exchanged on both American and Mexican soil served, I hope, to emphasize the close and cordial relations which so well bind together this republic and the great republic immediately to the south, between which there is so vast a field of material interests.

I am happy to say that but one of the cases which for so long vexed our relations with Venezuela have been settled within the past few months and that, under the enlightened regime now directing the government of Venezuela, provision has been made for arbitration of the remaining case before The Hague tribunal.

Since the Washington conventions of 1897 were communicated to the government of the United States as a consulting and advisory party, this government has been almost continuously called upon by one or another, and in turn by all of the five Central American republics, to exert itself for the maintenance of the conventions. Nearly every complaint has been against the Yelaya government of Nicaragua, which has kept Central America in constant tension and unrest. The responses made to the representations of Central American republics, as due from the United States on account of its relation to the Washington conventions, have been at all times conservative and have avoided, so far as possible, any semblance of interference, although it is very apparent that the considerations of geographical proximity to the canal zone and of the very substantial American interests in Central America give to the United States a special position in the zone of these republics and the Caribbean sea.

I need not rehearse here the patient efforts of this government to promote peace and welfare among these republics, efforts which are fully appreciated by the majority of them, who are loyal to their true interests. It would be no less unnecessary to rehearse here the sad tale of unspeakable barbarities and oppression alleged to have been committed by the Yelaya government. Recently two Americans were put to death by order of President Yelaya himself. They were officers in the organized forces of a revolution which was in control of about half of the republic, and as such, according to the modern enlightened practice of civilized nations, they were entitled to be dealt with as prisoners of war.

At the date when this message is printed this government has terminated diplomatic relations with the Yelaya government, for reasons made public in a communication to the former Nicaragua charge d'affaires, and is intending to take such future steps as may be found most consistent with its dignity, its duty to American interests and its moral obligations to Central America and to civilization.

Department of State. I earnestly recommend to the favorable consideration of the congress the estimates submitted by the department of state and most especially the legislation suggested in the secretary of state's letter of this date, whereby it will be possible to develop and make permanent reorganization of the department upon modern lines in a manner to make it a thoroughly efficient instrument in the furtherance of our foreign trade and of American interests abroad. The plan has divisions of Latin American and Far-Eastern affairs and to institute of certain specialization in business with Europe and the near east will at once commend itself. These politico-geographical divisions and the detail from the diplomatic service to the department of a number of men who bring to the study of complicated problems in different parts of the world practical knowledge recently gained on the spot, clearly is of the greatest advantage to the secretary of state in foreseeing conditions likely to arise and in conducting the great variety of correspondence and negotiation. It should be remembered that such facilities exist in the foreign offices of all the leading commercial nations and that to deny them to the secretary of state would be to place this government at a great disadvantage in the rivalry of commercial competition.

The consular service has been improved under the law of April 5, 1906, and the executive order of June 27, 1906, and I commend to your consideration the question of embodying in a statute the principles of the present executive order upon which the efficiency of our consular service is wholly dependent.

Expenditures and Revenues. Perhaps the most important question presented to this administration is that of economy of expenditure and efficiency of revenue. The deficit of the last fiscal year, and the certain deficit of the current year, prompted congress to throw a greater responsibility on the executive and the secretary of the treasury than had been placed upon them by statute. This declaration imposes upon the secretary of the treasury the duty of assembling all the estimates of the executive departments, bureaus and offices, and of making an estimate of the revenues of the government for the same period; and if a probable deficit is thus shown, it is made the duty of the president to recommend a method by which such deficit can be met.

The report of the secretary shows that the ordinary expenditures for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, will exceed the estimated receipts of \$34,075,620. If to this deficit is added the sum to be disbursed for the Panama Canal, amounting to \$38,000,000, and \$1,000,000 to be paid on the public debt, the deficit of ordinary receipts and expenditures will be increased to a total deficit of \$73,075,620. This deficit the secretary proposes to meet by the proceeds of bonds issued to pay the cost of constructing the Panama Canal, and by other means.

In order to avoid a deficit for the ensuing fiscal year, I directed the heads of departments in the preparation of their estimates to make them as low as possible consistent with imperative necessity.

Civil Pensions. I am aware that there is a strong feeling in both houses of congress, and possibly in the country, against the establishment of civil pensions, and that this feeling is based upon the heavy burden of military pensions, which it has always been the policy of our government to assume; but I am strongly convinced that no other practical solution of the difficulties presented by the pensioning of civil servants can be found than that of a system of civil pensions.

Frauds in the Collection of Customs.

I regret to refer to the fact of the discovery of extensive frauds in the collection of the customs revenue at New York city, in which a number of the subordinate employees in the weighing and other departments were directly concerned, and in which the beneficiaries were the American Sugar Refining Company and others. The frauds consisted in the payment of duty on underweights of sugar. The government has recovered from the American Sugar Refining Company all that it has to have been defrauded of. The sum of the frauds, which might have been recovered by civil suit against the beneficiary of the fraud, but there was an express reservation in the contract by which the duties were collected should not interfere with, or prevent the criminal prosecution of every one who was found to be subject to the same.

Prosecutions are now proceeding against a number of the government officers. The treasury department and the department of justice are exerting every effort to detect the wrongdoers, including the officers and employees of the companies who may have been privy to the fraud. It would seem to me that an investigation of the frauds by congress at present, pending the probing by the department of justice, is necessary, might by giving immunity and otherwise prove an embarrassment in securing conviction of the guilty parties.

The Tariff Act. Two features of the new tariff act call for special reference. By virtue of the clause known as the "maximum and minimum" clause, it is the duty of the executive to consider the laws and practices of other countries with reference to the importation into these countries of the products and merchandise of the United States, and if the executive finds such laws and practices not to be unduly discriminatory against the United States, the minimum duties provided by the act shall go into force. Unless the president makes such a finding, then the maximum duties provided in the bill, that is, an increase of 25 per cent, ad valorem over the minimum duties, shall be in force. Fear has been expressed that this power conferred and duty imposed on the executive is likely to lead to a tariff war. I beg to express the hope and belief that no such result need be anticipated.

The discretion granted to the executive by the terms "unduly discriminatory" is wide. In order that the maximum duty shall be charged against the imports from a country, it is necessary that he shall find on the part of that country not only discriminations in its laws or the practice under them against the trade of the United States, but that the discriminations found shall be undue; that is, without good and fair reason. I conceive that this power was reposed in the president with the hope that the maximum duties should never be applied in any case, but that the power to apply them would

enable the president and the state department through friendly negotiation to secure the elimination from the laws and the practice under them of any foreign country of that which is unduly discriminatory. No one is seeking a tariff war or a condition in which the spirit of retaliation shall be aroused.

Needs of the Navy. The return of the battleship fleet from its voyage around the world, in more efficient condition than when it started, was a noteworthy event of interest alike to our citizens and the naval authorities of the world. Besides the beneficial and far-reaching effect on our personal and diplomatic relations in the countries which the fleet visited, the marked success of the ships in steaming around the world in all weathers in schedule time has increased respect for our navy and has added to our national prestige.

Injunctions Without Notice. The return of the successful party in the last election contained the following: "The Republican party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, state and federal, and will insist that their powers to enforce their process and protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate. We believe, however, that the rules of procedure in the federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute and that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted."

I recommend that in compliance with the promise thus made appropriate legislation be adopted. The ends of justice will be served by the enactment of a statute forbidding hereafter the issuing of any injunction restraining order, whether temporary or permanent, by any federal court without previous notice and a reasonable opportunity to be heard on behalf of the parties to be enjoined; unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that the delay necessary to give such notice and hearing would result in irreparable injury to the complainant and unless also the court shall find from the evidence made as a written finding, which shall be spread upon the court minutes, that immediate and irreparable injury is likely to ensue to the complainant, and shall define the injury, state why it is irreparable and shall also indorse on the order issued the date and the hour of the issuance of the order. Moreover, every such injunction or restraining order issued without previous notice and opportunity by the defendant to be heard should be force of the statute to expire and be of no effect after seven days from the issuance thereof or within any time less than that period which the court may fix, unless within the injunction or order is extended or renewed after previous notice and opportunity to be heard.

Second-Class Mail Matter.

The deficit every year in the post-office department is largely caused by the low rate of postage of one cent a pound charged on second-class mail matter, which includes not only newspapers but magazines and miscellaneous periodicals. The actual loss growing out of the transmission of this second-class mail matter at one cent a pound amounts to about \$63,000,000 a year. The average cost of the transportation of this matter is more than nine cents a pound.

It appears that the average distance over which newspapers are delivered to their customers is 21 miles, while the average haul of magazines is 1,045, and of miscellaneous periodicals 1,128 miles. Thus, the average haul of the magazine is three and one-half times and that of the miscellaneous periodical nearly four times the haul of the daily newspaper, yet all the same postage rate of one cent a pound. The statistics of 1907 show that second-class mail matter constituted 63.91 per cent. of the weight of all the mail, and yielded only 6.19 per cent. of the revenue.

The figures given are startling, and show the payment by the government of an enormous subsidy to the newspapers, magazines and periodicals, and congress should consider whether radical steps should not be taken to reduce the deficit in the postoffice department caused by this discrepancy between the actual cost of transportation and the compensation exacted therefor.

A great saving might be made, amounting to more than half of the loss by imposing upon magazines and periodicals a higher rate of postage. They are much heavier than newspapers and contain a much higher proportion of advertising to reading matter, and the average distance of their transportation is three and a half times as great.

Postal Savings Banks.

The second subject worthy of mention in the postoffice department is the necessity and entire practicability of establishing postal savings banks. The successful party at the last election declared in favor of postal savings banks, and although the proposition finds opponents in many parts of the country, I am convinced that the people desire such banks, and am sure that when the banks are furnished they will be productive of the utmost good.

Favors Ship Subsidy.

Following the course of my distinguished predecessor, I earnestly recommend to congress the consideration and passage of a ship subsidy bill, looking to the establishment of lines between our seaboard and the eastern coast of South America, as well as lines from the west coast of the United States to South America, China, Japan and the Philippines. The profits on foreign mails are a subject of great importance to the expenditures which might first be tentatively applied to this method of inducing American capital to undertake the establishment of American lines of steamships in those directions in which we now feel it most important that we should have means of transportation controlled in the interest of the expansion of our trade. A bill of this character has once passed the house and more than once passed the senate, and I hope that at this session it will be framed on the same lines and with the same purposes may become a law.

Conserving National Resources.

In several departments there is presented the necessity for legislation looking to the further conservation of our national resources, and the subject is one of such importance as to require a more detailed and extended discussion than can be entered upon in this communication. For that reason I shall take a special opportunity to send a special message to congress on the subject of the improvement of our waterways, upon the reclamation and irrigation of arid, semi-arid, and swamp lands; upon the preservation of our forests and the reforestation of suitable areas; upon the reclassification of the public domain with a view of separating from agricultural settlement mineral, coal, and phosphate lands and sites belonging to the government bordering on streams suitable for the utilization of water power.

Political Contribution.

I urgently recommend to congress that a law be passed requiring that candidates in elections of members of the house of representatives and committees in charge of their candidacy and campaign law be a proper officer of the United States government a statement of the contributions received and the expenditures incurred in the campaign for such elections and that similar legislation be enacted in respect to all other elections which are constitutionally within the control of congress.

NEGRO KILLED THREE WOMEN WITH AX

One of Them Criminally Assaulted Before Death—Arrests Number a Hundred and Fifty.

Savannah, Ga.—Lying about in the wide hallway of their home in the heart of the residence section of Savannah Mrs. Eliza Gribble, aged 70 years, and her daughter, Mrs. Carrie Ohlander, were found dead, while near them still living, but with her skull crushed and dying, lay Mrs. Maggie Hunter, aged 32.

Mrs. Ohlander had been criminally attacked and then was killed with an ax, while the same weapon brought terrible death to aged Mrs. Gribble, and battered Mrs. Hunter's head until death for her is a matter of a few hours.

The fiend who did such terrible work is a negro. He was seen to enter the house with the ax in his hand, later to close the shutters to the windows, as if to screen what lay within, and then to leave hurriedly.

For two days, with a negro woman, he occupied an outhouse on the premises.

He has disappeared, and, urged on by a reward of \$1,000 offered by Mayor George W. Tiedman, the entire city and county forces of officers, with thousands of volunteer searchers, are scouring the city and country for miles around. Excitement is intense, and trouble is feared if the negro is caught.

Police in automobiles have been searching minutely along the roads of the county, while posse on foot have combed the places where autos could not go.

Every foot of the Grand Prize Automobile course was covered, officers flashing high-powered electric lights into the hedges as they passed.

Yamacraw, the negro section of the city, was encircled by a cordon of officers and a house-to-house search resulted in the arrest of 150 negro men, answering in a general way the description of the murderer.

The theory of the police is that the assault upon Mrs. Ohlander was planned from the time the negro appeared at their home.

The murder of Mrs. Gribble and the wounding of Mrs. Hunter are believed to have been incidental to the main crime in the negro's plan. It is believed that Mrs. Hunter was the first to fall under the blows, that he then stealthily approached aged Mrs. Gribble from the rear and struck her once squarely on top of the head, the imprint of the blunt ax showing plainly in her blood-matted hair. She evidently was reading when she was killed, as at the side of her body on the floor were her spectacles and a newspaper.

It is believed that at this moment Mrs. Ohlander appeared and was attacked by the negro and choked into silence. The negro then crushed in her skull with the ax, closed the shutters to screen his victims and fled.

Mrs. Gribble was a widow and well-to-do. Mrs. Ohlander's husband was formerly a furniture merchant in Brunswick, Ga., and Chattanooga, Tenn. Mrs. Hunter is separated from her husband. He was arrested by the police, told of the murder and questioned. He was then released and all efforts of the officers were directed towards the search for the negro.

EIGHT PERSONS

Believed To Have Perished When the Lake Steamer Richardson Foundered Near Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Eleven survivors of the flax-laden freighter W. C. Richardson, which foundered just outside the Buffalo breakwater, were brought into port aboard the steamer Paine, which rescued the men.

The Paine, badly rammed in the stern and ice-covered, was towed into port by the tug Cascade. It now is believed that eight lives were lost. Five are supposed to have gone down with the freighter and the others are dead or adrift somewhere in the lake in a yawl.

Tobacco Market.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 10.—Offerings were heavy. Good demand and prices well up. Burley \$8@19.75, dark \$4.15 @4.80. Wheat—Fair and steady; No. 2 red \$1.23@1.26, No. 3 \$1.08@1.13. Corn—Ear corn steady, shelled firmer; new corn is as follows: No. 2 white 60@60½c, No. 2 mixed 57½@58c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white 46@46½c, No. 2 mixed 44@44½c. Hay—Receipts light and market firm; No. 1 timothy \$15.75 @16.25, No. 1 clover mixed \$14.50@15, No. 1 clover \$15.50@16, Ryegrass—Steady; No. 2, 77@79c. Mill Feed—Bran \$21.50, middlings \$23.50@24.50.

MARKET REPORTS.

Cincinnati, Dec. 10.—Flour—Market steady; winter patent \$5.60@5.90, spring patent \$5.60@5.90, rye \$4.60 @4.80. Wheat—Fair and steady; No. 2 red \$1.23@1.26, No. 3 \$1.08@1.13. Corn—Ear corn steady, shelled firmer; new corn is as follows: No. 2 white 60@60½c, No. 2 mixed 57½@58c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white 46@46½c, No. 2 mixed 44@44½c. Hay—Receipts light and market firm; No. 1 timothy \$15.75 @16.25, No. 1 clover mixed \$14.50@15, No. 1 clover \$15.50@16, Ryegrass—Steady; No. 2, 77@79c. Mill Feed—Bran \$21.50, middlings \$23.50@24.50.

Live Stock Markets.

Cincinnati, Dec. 10.—Cattle—Receipts 1,545 head; market steady; extra \$7, good to choice, \$5.25@5.90, heifers, extra \$5.75@6; cows, extra \$4.50. Calves—Market active and firm; extra \$10, fair to good \$8@9.25. Hogs—Receipts 5,273 head; market active; good to choice butchers \$8.50 @8.85, mixed packers \$8.35@8.50; pigs (110 lbs. and less) \$6.50@8.10. Sheep—Receipts 291 head; market strong; extra \$4.65@4.75, good to choice, \$4@4.60. Lambs—Extra \$7.50, good to choice \$7@7.40.

QUARTERLY REVIEW

Sunday School Lesson for Dec. 10, 1909
Specially Arranged for This Paper

GOLDEN TEXT.—"I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith."—2 Tim. 4-7.

One of the most interesting of the general reviews may be made through references in literature to persons and events in the Acts.

Let each scholar have a pencil and paper and note down that to which reference is made in the literary quotations read by the teacher.

Or the references may be given to the class as a whole and the answers be made orally, each scholar contributing what he knows, till among them all the right answers may be obtained.

The review beyond the above should take in the whole life of Paul. Extent of Time. From the conversion of Paul to his death at Rome, about 30 years. Give the dates.

Early Biography. Tell all you can about Paul's early life, his relatives, his birthplace, education, experiences, how he came to be a foreign missionary.

Friends and Helpers, from the earliest time till his death.

Paul's Travels, especially in his missionary work. Name the countries and the cities, tracing on the map his journeys, noting what he did in each place, particularly his success as a missionary.

The Churches Founded by Paul and what he did for them.

The Epistles He Wrote. His Experiences, as recorded by Luke and in his epistles.

His Death at Rome. His Chief Characteristics.

The Motives and Truths which were the inspiration of his career as a missionary.

A Regular Examination of written answers to a select list of questions is always a most useful method of review, probably the best method in many cases.

The Travel Club should meet at some home, and, with pictures, or stereoscope and map, travel with St. Paul and look at scenes amid which he lived and worked.

REAL SOURCE OF STRENGTH

Abounding Love of the Saviour Wherein the Christian Serves and Is Served.

Christ's love does not depend on our faith, but our faith depends on his love. Our service depends on his love, also. We need to feed our faith there if we are to serve him at all. "If any man serve me, let him follow me." The way to serve is to be a disciple; to sit at his feet, to learn of him. Before we can do his work we must drink of his spirit and let him teach us his secret. Before we can serve him we must be humble enough to let him serve us. "Behold," said Thomas a Kempis, "all things are thine which I have and whereby I serve thee. And yet contrariwise thou rather servest me than I thee."

This is the root of our faith, the source of our strength, and the very heart of our communion: Namely, that the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto but to minister. There are other aspects of religion, the fight of faith, the witness to the truth, Christian service, and the whole issue in practice of Christian love, but this first, and this last, also, and this all the time, that our spiritual life depends utterly on Christ. Creep close to the warmth of his love; get near to the source of all your joy and service. Let the Son of Man minister to you, serve you with his own sweet courtesy.—Hugh Black, M. A.

The Life in Christ.

"I am come," said Christ, "that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." The world does not realize it—but "to live is Christ"; that is, to know and serve Christ is really and truly to live; whereas the service of the world and self is mere existence. So far from being a cramping, restrictive influence, allegiance to Christ is an introduction to an infinitely wider and fuller experience. "All things are yours, and ye are Christ's, and Christ is God's." To see life in its true sense is to realize its expanding possibilities as the grace of God enlarges its scope. In the realm and service of God everything abounds—love abounds; grace abounds; life abounds.

Evidence of the Father's Love.

We ought not to be surprised at the coming of sorrow or suffering. It is a part of our common lot, to be accepted candidly and to be borne bravely. Let none of us conclude in consequence of pain that God is not good, that He is not wise, and that He has ceased to love His child, for nothing could be farther from the fact. He is the sum of all that is good. His plans never miscarry, and sorrow is to the child of God an exalted evidence of the Father's love.

Need Men for the Ministry.

It is reported that there is a great lack of candidates for the ministry in the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. In the growing west there is said to be a demand for 50 to 75 new candidates each year, and were it not for the supplies received each year from England many pastorates would remain empty.

Some people get so little out of religion because they are so anxious to get so much for themselves.

Legends of the Boy Christ

ONE bright, sunny morning in the month of Adar, at the end of winter, shortly after the little town of Nazareth, in Judea, was astir, there trooped from the village a crowd of merry children, laughing for sheer happiness, as if their hearts sang with the song of dancing sunbeams.

Running and skipping along the road they went, blithe and gay, until they came to a great tree by the roadside, where they stopped, and clustering about a child in their midst, proceeded to do a strange thing.

They cast their mantles and tunics from them to the ground and prostrated themselves before the one in their midst; then left him, and, running into a field, gathered flowers. He that sat alone, a pensive look upon his youthful face, had the appearance of an angel.

Soon the little playmates, their arms laden with blossoms, returned, and weaving a wreath of glory flowers, crowned his head.

Into his hands they placed a scepter of burning gladiolus. And about him they joyously scattered the fresh, odorous blooms, and while he smiled upon them they proclaimed the little playmate, Jesus, the son of the village carpenter, their king.

While they delighted in their worship of their little playmate, along the road in the distance could be seen two men coming, with heads sorrowfully bent, carrying between them the dead body of a boy.

"What has happened?" the children cried.

"Alas!" responded one of the men, the child was playing in the forests yonder and methinks, like many boys, robbed the nests of some little birds.

"Presently, climbing a tree, he did put his hand into the nest, and lo! there was hidden a poisonous serpent, that sank its fangs into his flesh. He suffered terrible agony and, sliding from the tree, lay until he died. There we found him."

"Come," the boys said, "and tell our king."

Before the crowned one they paused and told the story.

Rising, he said: "follow me."

Silently they wended their way back to the woods. "Lead us to the tree," said the child king. And there he paused.

"Oh, treacherous serpent, I command thee to come down," he called. And lo! above the nest appeared a venomous head, and soon the long, glistening body of a deadly snake came writhing down the trunk.

"Go, suck from that child's hand all the poison thou didst place therein from thy fangs."

To the amazement of the beholders, who sank on their knees, the serpent obeyed. Then, drawing away, it writhed in the agony of its own poison and shivered to death.

"Arise," said the child, laying his soft hand on the face of the one who seemed dead.

A moment passed. Those nearby looked on breathlessly. Then the face of the dead boy broke into a smile, as though he were having pleasant dreams, and he opened his eyes.

It is related in the Arabic Gospel of the Infancy that afterward the boy, Simon Zelotes, became one of the disciples of Jesus.

Of the days and doings of the boy Jesus in Nazareth the four gospels tell us comparatively little. It was natural, therefore, that about this unknown existence of the Adorable Child the Christians of the early church deeply pondered and that the rich imaginations of medieval times should have woven a vesture of traditional lore.

The holy family returned from Egypt when Jesus was old enough to walk. In many of the old pictures we see the Divine Child leading a mule or clinging close to his mother. Of that early life in the land of the Pyramids, too, early tradition has woven a pleasing fabric of legends.

Among the oldest of these is the ancient belief that whenever the blessed Mary placed the clothing of the holy babe upon trees to dry the barren limbs burst into bloom.

Another is that when the child wandered into the forest, where lions and panthers and all manner of wild beasts lived, they came forth to do him homage.

Still another, that, during the flight from Bethlehem, when Herod pursued them, mountains opened to receive Joseph and Mary and the holy babe into a secure refuge; that on hot days, as they reposed under trees, the boughs bent over to shield them from the sun, and that as they passed along flowers sprang up in their pathway from the arid sand, and that the barren desert bloomed where they passed it.

It is told that when they journeyed through a forest all the trees bowed low in worship of the Holy One that passed by, and that only one tree—the aspen—held aloof, proud and scornful. It is also related that the babe gazed upon the tree and that, overcome with terror, it began to tremble, and has trembled ever since.

Only the aspen stood erect and free.
Scorning to join the voiceless worship pure;
But see, he cast one look upon the tree,
Struck to the heart, she trembled evermore.

It is also told that when the holy family came in sight of the sphinx the great beast told the eternal secret, and as they passed the temples the old gods fell from their thrones.

And, coming nigh to On,
Where stands the house of Ra, its mighty god,
Cut in black porphyry, prodigious, feared,
Fell from his seat.

Some writers of old say that the holy child never went to school. They love to write of his wandering alone into the forests and talking to the birds and insects. And they tell how dumb beasts were endowed with speech when he was with them.

Many old legends concern the early schooling of the boy Christ. It is related that when a child he was taken to Zaccheus, who began to try to teach him the alphabet.

"My teacher," the marvelous boy is said to have uttered, "thou wouldst teach me, but I shall teach thee."

And then, while the old man listened, thunderstruck, he repeated an alphabet which the other had never



JESUS' FIRST VIEW OF JERUSALEM
(Painting by KNOX)



JESUS AND JOHN
(Painting by WINTHROP)



JESUS IN THE TEMPLE WITH THE DOCTORS
(Painting by JORDAN)



THE CHRIST CHILD
(Painting by LITTON)

"But why weepest thou?" asked Jesus, who was with him. "This is readily amended. Be at peace."

Then he directed Joseph to hold one end of the throne, while he took hold of the other. Both pulled, and behold! the throne assumed the proper size.

One Sabbath morning, with a half-dozen playmates, the child Jesus, one old legend runs, went to play by the banks of the River Jordan. There had been a heavy rain the night before, and the tall trees were still dripping and the sand was wet.

Sitting on the sand, the little ones began to fashion, children-wise, animals of various kinds. Jesus, fashioning dogs and cats and all manner of wild things, raised his hand and spoke—and, lo, the animals of sand lived and moved.

The children shouted. Their laughter of delight rang through the fresh morning air. Some of the animals ran away, others were changed into sand again.

Then digging his small hands in to the sand, the child said:

"I'll make 12 sparrows." And he sat them in a row before him.

By this time several Pharisees, who had seen the children playing happily on the Sabbath, returned with Joseph, whom they said should censure Jesus.

"Thou art breaking the Sabbath my child," said the old man.

The child pondered, looked at the birds of his creation, then rising he

Clapped His hands and lo!
They chirruped, spread their wings
and flew away.

In these old legends there is a great deal of the fanciful, the legend of the boy and the animals of sand shows the quaint conceits of the early Christians, who delighted in miracles and whose imagination was excited by this unknown period of the Saviour's life.

One can well imagine him as a child wandering away from Nazareth, all alone, and sitting by the Jordan or forest streams and communing of the great things that came to him.

He could not have been like other children, for he was wise beyond his years. One can see him, as fair as the lilies and roses themselves, caressing the flowers as he passed by in the meadows of Judea, and of his sitting crowned in an aureole of sunbeams, listening to the divine rapture of the birds singing their morning hymns.

He must often have been alone for with the petty quarrels of the other children of the town, with the little rivalries of his relatives, he could have had little sympathy. Doubtless as a child, his poet's soul soared into the skies, and his seer's vision saw the future in the cumulus clouds.

All great souls live alone, and are lonely in the midst of men. About a beautiful life humanity loves to build legends, and the simple life which leads to spiritual greatness must to men be made unusual with a halo of miracles.

Many stories are told of the child Jesus having raised people from the dead in the little known days of his childhood. It is related, too, that when his parents took him to Jerusalem—on the same journey when he had the famous discussion with the learned doctors in the temple—he paused at the sight of Jerusalem, and a spirit of prophecy revealed to him its doom.

Prophetic Beethoven.

Has anyone remarked on the startling resemblance to the sharp toot of a motor horn of those four times repeated double notes in Beethoven's "Second Symphony," which demonstrates how a great imaginative genius may be far ahead of his contemporaries? The classic example is Shakespeare and the telegraph. When these familiar notes are heard in the symphony the audience may be seen to look anxiously over the shoulder and prepare to cut and run.—London Chronicle.

All Going Out.

Judge (sternly)—Three times in a month! What do you make of this, sir?
Rastus (apologetically)—"Deed I doan make nuffin'. You fellows up here seem to be de only ones dat get any 'cny' profit out of hauling me up.—Puck.



THE CHILDHOOD OF JESUS
(Painting by KNOX)

Many are the tales they tell of the wonderful things he made when he was but a little boy. Precocious he must have been, and early he became indispensable to his foster father, Joseph.

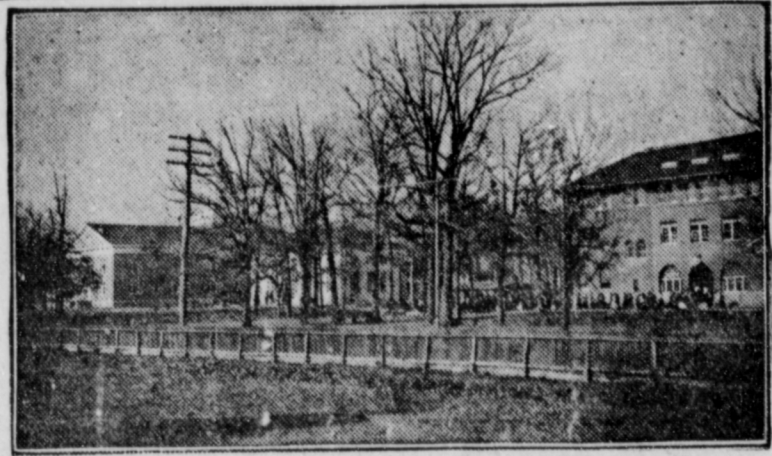
Joseph, we learn, from these legends, was none too good a carpenter—that is, judged by the modern standards of carpentering. Often he would cut pieces of wood that were too long or too short, for his means of measurement were faulty. What, then, did Jesus do but take the wood and stretch it or shorten it to the desired length.

People told
Strange tales of those his days—now, at his toil,
Touching a plank, it stretched to rightful length,
Or shortened at his will—the dead wood quick
To live again and serve him.

In those days, it is related, Joseph was awarded a commission to make a throne for a king at Jerusalem. It was to be an elaborate affair, as all thrones are, with great arms and twisted legs and grotesque carvings—one of those things only kings like to sit in.

Jesus spent much time watching Joseph hewing and carving the wood. Joseph worked patiently from morning until night and the work required two whole years. And then, imagine the poor carpenter's disappointment when it was taken to Jerusalem and he discovered that it was too small for its place.

Alas! he had made a grave error. Yes, they had given him the right dimensions, but, as it often happened, and carpenters do still, he made the mistake. Two entire years of labor wasted! The poor man was disconsolate.



ACROSS THE BERA CAMPUS.

[Showing Lincoln Hall, the Library and Chapter, three of the seven largest buildings.]

What Berea College Offers Students.

Five Departments—College, Academy, Normal, Vocational Schools, Model Schools.

- Seventy teachers.
- Twenty-five buildings.
- Library with 25,000 volumes and splendid reading room with current magazines.
- Waterworks.
- Electric lights.
- Seven Vocational Schools.
- Seven Literary Societies.
- Gymnasium.
- Splendid series of lectures.
- Fully equipped laboratories for scientific work.
- Splendid workshops for trade schools.
- Three Christian societies.
- Athletic facilities.
- Music Department, with free Choral classes.
- Band of twenty pieces.
- Well equipped new hospital.
- Trained nurses and the college physician.
- Last year 1,221 students made use of these advantages.
- Will you be one of those who enjoy them this year?

The Normal Department.

No profession has greater honor than that of the teacher, and none gives more immediate profits and more help in getting on to other and higher things. In the Normal Department of Berea College the work of training teachers has been reduced to a science.

The facilities are the best possible, and the results attest continually the superior excellence of the training. The number of Berea graduates now county superintendents, the rank of Berea students at examinations everywhere and the satisfaction which they give as teachers all form testimonials which cannot be equaled by any other school. The Normal Department presents peculiar and unrivaled opportunities:

First, to those who desire to secure a county certificate of any grade.—They have free text books, free tuition and fine teachers who know how to prepare students for examination.

Second, to those who hold first class certificates and wish to go on with their education.—They can enter for a regular course in January and complete the work for a State Certificate or a State Diploma examination by attending Winter and Spring for two or three years.

Third, to those who wish to take a

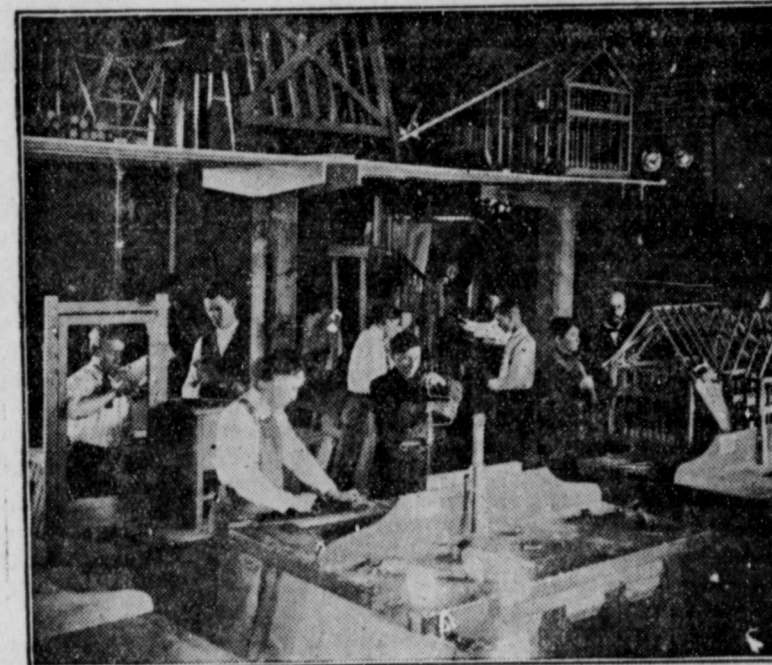
The Vocational Schools.

The Vocational Schools of Berea offer an opportunity for a man to double his earning capacity in a very short time and at little work and expense.

Three Months' Course in Bricklaying.—This gives students an opportunity to make from \$1.50 to \$3 a day during the first Summer, from \$2 to \$3.50 a day during the second Summer and from \$3.50 to \$6 a day after the second Summer's work. It is as good as two years' apprentice work. This course is specially recommended to students who wish to take a college course and earn most of their expenses. Bricklayers are in the greatest demand and their wages are highest during the Summer months, when students are having their long vacation.

Course in Telegraphy.—This gives an opportunity for a boy to prepare himself to begin work in a railroad office, and he will soon be able to take charge of an ordinary office if he has good stuff in him. Students may learn this trade and at the same time take two or three studies in school. The cost is \$6 a term, in addition to the regular incidental fee of the school shown in the table on this page.

Carpenter Class.—There will be an opportunity for about forty young men to enter the classes in carpentry this



WOODWORK CLASS.

[This is one of the Vocational Schools where boys learn the oldest of trades.]

college course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy.—They can go straight on from the Normal course and win the degree in four years.

Tuition is free in all these courses. Other expenses, such as board, lodging and incidental costs, are fully set forth in the table on this page and show that this unrivaled education can be obtained at Berea for much less than elsewhere. The total cost need not be larger than \$10 a month, and a part of this may be earned during the term.

It is impossible to detail in the short space available all the advantages which are offered in Berea. The first and greatest in the Normal Department is the splendid faculty of teachers.

In addition to all this, the Normal Department partakes in full measure of the many advantages which are offered by the entire college and which are more fully explained elsewhere. Normal students in Berea are part and parcel of the great institution and share fully in all college activities and advantages.

There have been so many calls recently for graduates of the higher courses that Berea has been unable to supply the demand, and it is hoped that an unusually large number of students will this year begin preparation for the fine positions now calling for them.

Winter. This is an excellent course for any young man who wishes to take a college course and pay his way through school or who wishes to follow a good trade which pays well. This department is well equipped, and thorough training is guaranteed.

Agricultural Course.—This offers in a two years' course an excellent opportunity for young men to learn how to increase greatly profits in crops, stock and fruits and in all lines of general farming. A large number of the young men who read this will spend their lives on farms. If you are hoping to make a thousand dollars a year by farming, come to Berea and learn in a short time how to make two thousand a year by the same amount of work.

Business School.—This will give you just the training you need if you are planning to prepare for clerking in a store, working in an office, reporting in the courtroom or doing any other kind of stenographic, typewriting or clerical work.

Home Science School.—This offers a thorough course in cooking and sewing to girls who wish either to become teachers along these lines or to become skilled housekeepers.

Nursing.—The course cannot take any more students this year, and those who wish to take the course should apply promptly and have their names put on the waiting list.

A GOOD EDUCATION

What It Is Worth
What It Will Cost
Where to Get It

A Page of Reading Matter of Vital Interest to Every Young Person Who Wishes to Make the Most of Himself.
A Chance For Every One at Berea.
This Means You, Too.

Going Away to School.

Many young people are just now thinking of going away to school, but as the time draws near all the obstacles appear at once, and they get discouraged. There will soon be a shifting of them. Those who have the wisdom to see the great though faroff good and the strength to attain it in spite of nearby obstacles will be chosen for great things out of the many who will let a small discomfort now keep them from the great future good. In which class will you be?

One great obstacle that comes up at the last minute is the dread of going away from home. It is very hard to leave the place where you were brought up and where everybody is your friend. It is hard, too, to meet and do business with strangers in un-

of us knows all that it means. An educated boy will be more able to use all the brains he has. He will find it easier to make his living and to support a family. He will be more able to enjoy life, for he will know more about it and will find pleasure in many things he passed by before. But, best of all, he will be a better man for it and will be able to do better service for his country and his God. And all this is just as true of a girl.

All these things would be worth while if they simply put the boy or girl ahead of some one else. But the time has come when they MUST have these things unless they are willing to fall behind. Men are learning by education to do their work better. It is foolish to say that you are as good as



NORMAL GRADUATES.

[These are the kind of young people who are working at Berea. No better are alive.]

familiar conditions and with new and unknown problems.

Another difficulty is lack of money. An education does not bring cash on hand at once, and when it is over it will take some time to make up the money spent.

All these things show very plainly just now, and the advantages that will be gained can be seen only with the eye of faith. If the boy and his parents cannot look ahead, it seems that the argument is all against going away. But if they CAN look ahead—what a difference!

First as to friends. Dozens of new ones can be made for every one left behind. In the school there will be hundreds of the best young folks from many neighborhoods, and each can pick from among them all. The home friends will not be lost, and when the student returns he will have them all, besides the new ones. And the home folks will think more of him because he will be more worthy of their respect. And he will be worth more to his parents too.

Then as to the expense. It is small, anyhow, in a school like Berea, and every one has a chance to earn something there, so this, too, will be much easier than it seems. However, it will cost something in time, strength and money to get an education, and these things will have to be set off against the advantages.

But what advantages those are! "Education" is a big word, and none

the next man when he has more brains, can use them better, can make more money and does his neighbors more good than you do. Older men did not have the chance, and their lack is not their fault, but what excuse is there for the young fellow who does have the chance, but is scared out by a lot of bogies along the road? The stay at home uneducated boy will soon be seeing all the good places taken by others and himself left far behind. Home-sickness and a few dollars will look mighty small to him then, and he will wish he had risked five times as much if he had only taken his chance.

But there is one other thing about going away to school. It gives boys or girls a chance to learn to take care of themselves. This will have to come some day anyway. The old folks cannot always be taking care of their brood, and the younger a man is when he learns to depend on himself the sooner he will get a start in life that will not be lost.

If you are one of those who now see obstacles in the path to education and the highest success in life, be sure to look at them well. See how soon they will be passed and how great will be the advantage to you of having passed them. They are like most of the troubles that come to us—as soon as we face them boldly they disappear. Thousands have tried it and found it so, and your experience will be like theirs if you only have the courage to start as they did.

For Winter Term of Twelve Weeks Beginning Jan. 5, 1910.

	Vocational and Model Schools.	Normal and Academy.	College.
Deposit	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
Room	6.00	6.00	6.00
Incidental fee	5.00	6.00	7.00
Board, first half term	9.00	9.00	9.00
To be paid first day	\$21.00	\$22.00	\$23.00
Board, second half term	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$30.00	\$31.00	\$32.00

*If paid in full first day, 50 cents is deducted.
*Dollar deposit refunded when keys and books are returned to proper receivers.

Additional fees charged because of increased expense in Vocational Schools are shown in the article on them.

How to Earn \$10 a Day.

Most boys would be willing to work for much less than \$10 a day. The fact is that a few of them expect ever to get such a sum for a day's work. They all expect to work, and many of them are anxious for the school days to pass so they can get at it. Some boys actually stop school to work for 50 or 75 cents a day, or even less, and think they are lucky, never stopping to think of the value of a day at school. Let us see what it is.

It is plain that we can come at it by subtracting the earnings of a lifetime of uneducated labor from those of a lifetime of educated labor. Now, if we suppose that the ignorant laborer gets \$1.50 a day and that he works 300 days in the year for forty years we shall have the earnings of a lifetime of ignorant labor, or \$150 times 300 times 40, which equals \$180,000. This is a very liberal estimate, for many men get less than \$1.50 a day, and few can fill out the 300 days a year for forty years.

But now let us see the value of educated labor. Most educated men are

paid by the month or year, the highest salaries being those of the president and of the heads of certain big corporations—\$100,000. But let us say that the average salary is \$1,000 a year. This, of course, is low. Now, taking the same length of time, forty years, we get \$40,000 as the value of a life of educated labor. Subtracting the \$18,000, we have \$22,000 as the value of education to the worker.

It only remains now to find the average number of days those who have become educated have gone to school. In Massachusetts it is seven years of 200 days each. Let us say that it takes four years more to get a good education. That makes eleven years of 200 days each, or 2,200 days. Now, \$22,000 divided by 2,200 gives \$10 a day as the value of each day's schooling.

TEN DOLLARS A DAY! The boys or girls who realize this will not want to stay out of school and will see that neglecting their lessons will be cheating themselves out of the best thing life offers.



BEREA TEACHERS.

Success and Education.

The little book "Who's Who in America" contains life sketches of nearly 8,000 persons that have won distinction in some line of noble endeavor. It is very interesting to know to what extent their success came from education, and we may get at the facts in this way:

There were, according to the last census, about 41,000,000 people in the United States over twenty-one years of age. They are divided into four classes about as follows:

Class 1—Without school training	5,000,000
Class 2—With only common school training	33,000,000
Class 3—With common and high school training	2,000,000
Class 4—With college and higher education	1,000,000

Now, in which of these classes do we find the 8,000 persons who have won distinction?

In Class 1—Among the 5,000,000 we find	31
In Class 2—Among the 33,000,000 we find	808
In Class 3—Among the 2,000,000 we find	1,245
In Class 4—Among the 1,000,000 we find	5,768

The chance you give your child will depend on the class you put him in. From the above figures it will be seen that the uneducated child has only one chance in 150,000 of attaining distinction. But a common school education will increase his chances four times. A high school training will increase the chances of the common school boy twenty-three times, giving him eighty-seven times the chance of the uneducated boy. And a college education will increase the chances of the high school boy nine times, giving him 219 times the chances of the common school boy and more than 800 times the chances of the untrained.

Amusements at Berea.

Berea College, knowing that the desire for amusement is just as natural as the craving for food, takes much care in arranging for student amusements and pleasures. On the first night of each term is a "Jam Social," at which every one has a chance to get acquainted and have a general good time. Later there come smaller social gatherings for departments or classes and finally for congenial groups.

When we add to these things a band concert, an oratorical contest, two great debates and a few miscellaneous attractions, such as magic lantern lectures by great travelers and students, and all these are for not more than a dollar and a half, it is clear that Berea gives amusement enough.

Besides these, there is the Lyceum course of entertainments provided at small cost to the students. This year there will come a lecture by one of the world's greatest platform orators, a fine musical program, one of the greatest sleight of hand performers in the world and a series of three lectures from Dr. Johns of Indiana.

Health of Students.

Berea guards the health of its students most carefully, and the problem of keeping them in the best condition has received painstaking attention and thought. The Department of Hygiene includes the college physician, a man specially trained for this particular work; the head nurse, who is herself a mountain girl, and six apprentice nurses. The hospital equipment is most complete, including a home for nurses, a contagious disease building with twenty-five beds, a main building with eleven beds, an operating room which is modern in every particular and the offices of the college physician.

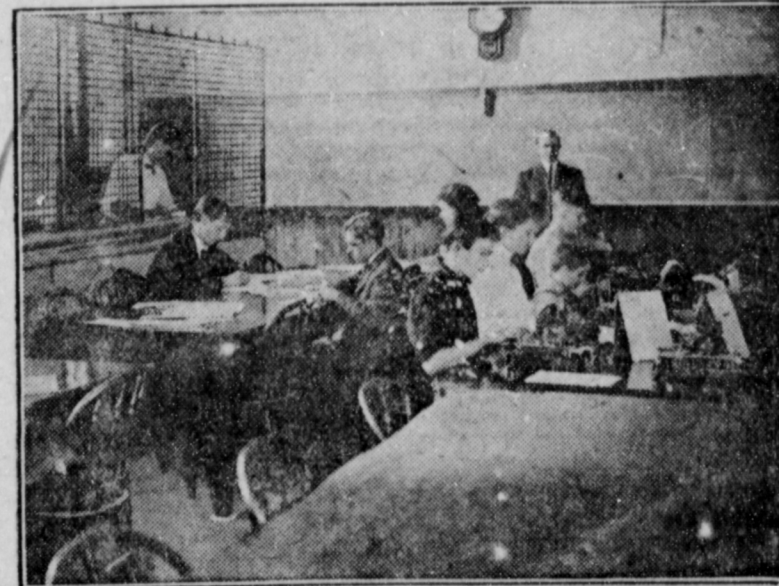
Every student entering Berea receives soon after his entrance a free preliminary examination, including a test of the hearing and vision. When students get sick they are taken to the hospital, where for practically no expense they are cared for with all the skill and devotion possible. The students who have been here one and all agree that if they are going to be sick Berea is the place in which to be sick.

What Education Is.

Education is preparation. As a man looks back over his life he sees many things he would like to do over again. He is sure he could do them better next time. And if he should ever be in the same circumstances again his experiences would teach him to do better than before. But experience is like a stern light on a boat—it lights the path behind and not in front.

Education makes a man a better farmer or storekeeper, as well as a better doctor or lawyer. But, more important than all this, education makes a man a bigger, broader, better man, more able to enjoy life and to help others to enjoy life. And this is the really important thing. It has been said truly, "It is not so important to make a living as to live." Some people are so busy making a living that they never take time to live.

The final aim of education is to make a man's mind and soul grow, to lift him far above being a mere animal that is content when its bodily wants are satisfied. Education is truly preparation for business; but, better still, it is preparation for life.



BUSINESS ROOM.

[Where young men and women prepare themselves for office or store work.]

These facts should be enough to show any ambitious young person that it is time to make up his mind to go to school, and to go to Berea, and to make up his mind right now. Berea is on the Louisville and Nashville railroad between Cincinnati and Knoxville. If you want any further information about anything, or if you want arrangements made for your room or other affairs, or for

WILL C. GAMBLE,
Secretary of Berea College, Berea, Ky.